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Failure.

'Tis sad to fail. If bird have built its nest
On twigs too slender to sustain the weight,
'Twill mourn on seeing its unhappy state,
When some strong wind has torn it from its rest.
The rose, whose early buds an ugly pest
Has blighted, deems the summer all too late
To strive again. The moth, whose change, by fate
Reveals but crumpled wings and ragged crest,
Has naught to hope. The bird may build again,
Made wiser by mistake. The roses bloom
But sweeter for the early loss. Alas!
The moth can live but once. Oh, not in vain
Is failure in a life! But what the doom
Of lives that fail? Will any answer pass?

The Song Sparrow.

Bird of the door-side, warbling clear
In the sprouting or fading year,
Well art thou named from thy own sweet lay
Piped from paling or naked spray,
As the smile of the sun breaks through
Chill gray clouds that curtain the blue.

Even when February, bleak,
Smites with his frost the traveler's cheek,
While the air has no touch of spring,
Bird of promise, we hear thee sing,
Long ere the first rathe blossom wakes,
Long ere the earliest leaf-bud breaks.

April passes and May steals by;
June leads in the sultry July;
Sweet are the wood notes, loud and sweet,
Heard from the robin's and hang-bird's seat,
Then, as the green months glide away,
Singest with them as gayly as they.

August comes, and the melon and maize
Bask and swell in his firey blaze;
Swallows gather, and southward bound
Wheel like a whirlblast round and round;
Thrush and robin their songs forget,
Thou art cheerfully warbling yet.

Later still, when the sumach spray
Reddens to crimson day by day,
When in the orchard, one by one,
Apples drop in the ripening sun,
They who pile them beneath the trees
Hear thy lay in the autumn breeze.

Comes November, sullen and grim,
Spangling with frost the rivulet's brim,
Harsh, hoarse winds from the woodlands tear
Each brown leaf that is clinging there;
Still art thou singing amid the blast,
"Soon is the dreariest season past."

Only when Christmas snow-storms make
Smooth white levels of river and lake,
Sifting the light snows all day long,
Only then do we miss thy song,
Sure to hear it again, when soon
Climbs the sun to a higher noon.

Late when the sorrowing south wind brought
Tidings of battle fiercely fought,
Tidings of hosts in war array,
Marking with graves their bloody way,
Still wert thou singing near my door,
"Soon is the stormiest season o'er."

Ever thus sing cheerfully on,
Bird of Hope! as in ages gone.
Sing of spring-time and summer shades,
Autumn's pomp when the summer fades,
Storms that flee in the conquering sun,
Peace by enduring valor won.

—*William Cullen Bryant in "Great Sings of Great Poets."*

Solimin: A Ship of the Desert.

The biggest desert in the world is in Africa, and is called the Sahara. It is almost as large as the Atlantic ocean, but instead of water it is all sands and rocks. Like the ocean, it is visited with storms; dreadful gales, when the wind scoops up thousands of tons of sand and drives them forward, burying and crushing all they meet. And it has islands, too—small green patches, where springs bubble through the ground, and ferns and acacias and palm-trees grow. When a traveler sees one of these fertile spots afar off, he feels as a tempest-tossed sailor does at sight of land. It is delightful to quit the hot, baking sun, sit in the shadow under the trees, and rest the eyes, long wearied with dazzling sands, on the sweet green and the clear spring. Oases, these islands are called. Long distances divide them. It is often a race for life to get across from one to the other. Sometimes people do not get across! In 1805, a caravan of 2,000 persons died miserably of heat and thirst in the great desert, and the sand covered them up. Do you wonder at my saying that the desert eats men?

Now, you will be puzzled to guess what sort of ship it is which swims this dry ocean. It is the camel—an animal made by God to endure these dreadful regions, in which no other beast of burden can live and travel. I dare say many of you have seen camels in menageries. They are ugly animals, but very strong, swift and untiring. With a load of 800 pounds on his back, a camel will travel for days at the rate of eight miles an hour, which is as fast as an ordinary ship can sail. More wonderful still, he will do this without stoping for food or water. Nature has provided him with an extra stomach, in which he keeps a store of drink, and with a hump on his back, made of jelly-like fat, which, in time of need, is absorbed into the system and appropriated as food. Is it not strange to think of a creature with a cistern and a meat-safe inside him? A horse would be useless in the desert, where no oats or grass could be had, but the brave, patient camel goes steadily on without complaint until the oasis is reached; then he champs his thorn bushes, fills himself from the spring, allows the heavy package to be fastened on his back again, and is ready for further travel.

Now you know what sort of a ship it is that I am going to tell you about. It was a camel, named Solimin. He was of a rare and valuable breed, known as "herie," or coursers, because they are so much swifter than ordinary camels. Solimin's master, Ahmed, was a poor man. He never could have afforded to buy a full-grown camel of this rare breed; and Solimin had become his through a piece of good fortune. When a little foal, Solimin was found in a lonely place in the desert, standing over the dead body of his mother, who had fallen and perished by the way. Led to the brown tent which was Ahmed's home, the orphan baby grew up as a child of the family, lay among the little ones at night, and was their pet and plaything all the day. The boys taught him to kneel, to rise, to carry burdens, to turn this way and that at a signal. The girls hung a necklace of blessed shells, saved for him the best of the food, sang him songs (which he was supposed to enjoy), and daily kissed and stroked his gentle nose and eyes. As he grew big and strong, the pride of his owners grew with him. Not another family of the tribe possessed a herie. Once and again, Ahmed was offered a large price for him, but he rejected it with disdain.

"Would I sell my son—the son of my heart?" he said. "Neither will I part with Solimin. By the prophet, I swear it."

Of all the dwellers in the brown tent Solimin loved best Ahmed himself, and his eldest son, Mustapha. With them he was docile as a lamb; but if strangers drew near, or persons he did not like, he became restive and fierce, screamed, laid back his ears, and kicked with his strong hind legs. A kick from a camel is no joke, I can tell you. All the desert guides knew Solimin, and, for his sake, Ahmed was often hired to accompany caravans. Nay, once, at Cairo, Solimin was chosen to carry the sacred person of the Khedive on a day's excursion up the Nile bank, which event served the tribe as a boast for months afterward.

It was the year after this journey to Cairo that Ahmed met with a terrible adventure. He and Mustapha, making their way home after a long journey, had lain down to sleep away the noontide hours, according to the custom of desert travelers. Their camels were tethered beside them, all seemed secure and peaceful, when, sudden as the lowering of a cloud, a party of Arabs, belonging to a wild tribe at enmity with all men, pounced upon them. Ahmed and his son defended themselves manfully, but what could two men, surprised in sleep, do against a dozen? In five minutes all was over. The assailants vanished in a cloud of dust, and Ahmed, who had been struck down in the rush, recovered his senses, to find camels, baggage, belt, money, everything gone, and Mustapha wounded and motionless on the earth beside him.

Ahmed thought him dead. They were alone in the desert, a hundred miles from home, without food or water, and with a groan of despair he sat down beside his son's body, bowed his head, and waited until death should come to him also. An Arab believes in fate, and gives up once for all when misfortune occurs.

But Mustapha stirred, and Ahmed at once sprang up. There was nothing he could do for the poor boy, except to chafe and rub his hands; but this was something, for presently Mustapha revived enough to speak.

"Are they gone?" he asked.

"Yes, the accursed ones, they are gone, with all our goods and with Solimin! The prophet's curse light upon them!" And passing from despair to fury, Ahmed threw sand upon his head, and flung himself on the ground in helpless rage. Mustapha joined in with groans and lamentations.

When the father and son grew calmer, they began to discuss the situation. Ahmed knew of a small unfrequented oasis, about twenty miles away. It was their only chance of safety, but could they reach it?

"I think I can walk," declared Mustapha, tying up his wounded leg in a fold torn from his turban. But he limped sadly, and his tightly pressed lips showed pain as he moved. He was faint with hunger beside. Neither of the men had eaten since sunrise.

Suddenly Mustapha uttered a joyful cry, and lifted something from the earth.

"The prophet be praised!" he cried. "My father, here is food. The robbers have dropped a bag of dates."

Sure enough, there it lay, a heavy bag of dates, shaken off from some camel's pack during the struggle. Heavy as it was, and hard to carry, Ahmed would fain have it larger. It was their safety from starvation. A handful of its contents satisfied hunger, and gave them strength to begin their walk. What a walk it was! Poor Mustapha lay down every half hour from pain and weakness; the sand was heavy, the darkness puzzled them. When morning broke, they had not accomplished more than half the distance. All through the hot day-time they lay panting on the ground, eating now and then a date, tormented with thirst and heat; and when evening came, they dragged themselves to their feet again, and recommenced their painful journey. Step by step, hour by hour, each harder and longer than the last, moment by moment they grew more feeble, less able to bear up, till it seemed as though they could no longer struggle on. At last the morning broke. Ahmed raised his blood-shot eyes, seized Mustapha's arm, and pointed. There, not a hundred yards away, was the oasis, its trees and bushes outlined against the sky.

Poor Mustapha was so spent that his father had to drag him across the short dividing space. It was a small oasis, and not very fertile; its well was shallow and scanty, but no ice-cooled sherbet ever seemed more delicious than did its brakish waters to the parched tongues of the exhausted men.

All day and all night they lay under the shadow of the cactuses and the acacia-trees, rousing only to drink, and falling asleep again immediately. Shade, and sleep, and water seemed the only things in the world worth having just then.

The second day they slept less, but it was nearly a week before they could be said to be wide-awake again. Such a pair of scare-crows as they looked! Ahmed was almost naked. The robbers had taken part of his clothes, and the desert thorns the rest. Haggard, wild, blackened by the sun, they gazed at each other with horror; each thought, "Do I look like that?" and each tried to hide from the other his own dismay.

They could never tell afterward how long they remained at the oasis. It seemed years, but I do not suppose it could have been more than weeks. All day long they looked wistfully toward the horizon, in hopes of a caravan, but the caravan never came. Slowly the dates dwindled in the bag; slowly the precious water diminished in the well; a little longer and starvation would be upon them. They scarcely spoke to each other those last days, but sat each by himself in a sort of dull despair. At night, when they fell asleep, they dreamed of food, and woke in the morning to feel themselves hungry. It was terrible!

Then came a morning when they rose to find the hard desert outline, which they knew so well, vanished and gone, and in its stead a smooth, shining lake, fringed with trees and dotted with feathery, fairy islands. So near it seemed, and so real, that it was as though they heard the ripple of the water and the rustling of the wind in the tree-boughs. Mustapha stared as though his eyes would burst from his head; then gave a wild cry and was rushing away, but his father held him fast.

"Stay, my son! Stay, Mustapha! it is no lake,—it is a device of Satan. What you behold is the mirage, spread by devils for men's destruction."

"Let me go!" shrieked Mustapha, writhing and struggling.

But even as he strove, the soft water-outlines shifted and trembled; the lake rose in air, melted, and sailed off into curling mists; the trees, the whole fair picture, dissolved, and the well-remembered sands and black rocks took its place. With a cry of horror, Mustapah slid through his father's arms to the earth, hid his face, and cried like a child.

Next morning, only one date was left in the bag. Ahmed put it in his son's hand with a mournful look.

"Eat my son," he said; "eat, and then we will die. Allah il Allah!"

A long silence followed; there seemed nothing more to say. Suddenly, from afar off, came to their ears the tinkle of a bell.

Mustapha raised his head.

"Is it the mirage again, my father?" he asked. "For it seems to me that I hear the bell from the neck of Solimin, our camel."

Eagerly they listened. Again the bell tinkled, and, looking through the bushes, they saw, floating toward them, as it seemed, the form of a gigantic camel. Soundless and still, it moved rapidly along. Behind, but much further away, other forms could be seen, still dim and indistinct, veiled by the mist of driving sand.

Suddenly Mustapha gave a start.

"My father," he cried, in an excited whisper, "it is Solimin! I do not mistake! What other camel ever resembled Solimin? Do you not see his lofty hump,—his arched neck? Does not the bell tinkle as with the voice of home?"

Then, half raising himself, he gave, with all the power of his voice, the well-known call.

Solimin—for it was indeed he—paused as the sound caught his ears, and snuffed the wind. Again came the call; he wheeled, plunged, threw his rider, dashed forward, broke through the bushes, and in a second was on his knees before his old master.

"Up, up, my father! there is no time to lose!" cried Mustapha, grown stronger in a moment. "Up, up! for the robbers are close upon us!"

In fact, wild cries and clouds of dust showed that the foe had taken the alarm and were hurrying on. But already Ahmed and Mustapha were mounted, and Solimin, like a ship at full sail, was speeding away with them. And where was the camel could overtake him, even when he was loaded double? Fast and swift his long, swinging trot bore them onward, and before two hours were gone, all traces of the pursuers had disappeared behind them, and they were free to turn their course toward the brown tents where rest, and food, and welcome had waited so long for their coming, and where, after a little time, their hardships and sufferings seemed to them only like a bad dream.

As for Solimin, he hardly could be more tenderly treated or beloved than before this adventure; but if the freshest water,—the prickliest furze,—if bowls of sour milk,—if a triple necklace of shells,—if brushing and grooming,—if soft pats from childish fingers, and sweet names murmured in his ears by girlish voices can make a camel happy, then is Solimin the happiest of heries. Solimin no longer, however. His name is changed to "The Blessed," in memory of the day when, like a stately ship, he came over the desert sea, and bore his starving masters to home, and life, and liberty.—*Susan Coolidge in St. Nicholas.*

African Witchcraft and Cannibalism.

Paul Du Chaillu, the well known African explorer, tells the following about witchcraft and cannibalism in Africa: The great curse of that country is its superstitions, and it is very hard to get at the bottom facts about their religious belief. They have two names which represent our ideas of God and of Satan. The latter is the source of all evil and witchcraft. When a person is sick he is bewitched by some one, and like sorcerer or sorceress has to be killed. The doctors point them out, and they have to swallow poison to prove their innocence. This poison is the root of a tree called *bundo*, belonging to the strychnine order, but these doctors take it and do not die. Here, if a man sees the new moon over his right shoulder, or his left, it is lucky or unlucky; but there it is unlucky if he sees the new moon at all, and on the day of the new moon nobody dare go out of his hut. The queen of witchcraft lives in the moon, and the people of the world are the insects on which witchcraft feeds, and when witchcraft is very hungry she sends the plague and kills more people. Those who have any connection with the spirit in the moon are women, and must be in a trance. The people are honest in their beliefs, but of course there is jugglery among them. Among many tribes cannibalism exists, but I think it is a sort of religious feast, as they do not kill people purposely except prisoners of war. As among the Indians, they have no mercy on those taken in war. I made inquiries about this cannibalism; I wanted to know which were best eating, women or men. They all agreed that the women were best. Their war dance is perfectly terrible. They cover themselves all over with war paint and with clay that has been saturated with the decayed flesh and brains from the heads of their dead warriors, which they always keep in a particular house in every village. Then they have a dance, and when morning comes each man cuts his hand in several places and lets the blood flow into a large wooden dish, and they rub themselves with that blood and then go to war.

Samuel Bowles.

We take the following interesting remarks upon the late Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, from the obituary of a New York paper: He was beyond all question a great editor. It is often said that to be a successful journalist a man must be destitute of convictions. Mr. Bowles' career disproved this silly fiction. He had distinct convictions on most themes of current discussion, and never hesitated to express them with frankness and vigor. His mind was clear, keen, and originating. His thinking was like the working of a perfected machine. The apt conclusion came quickly, without groping or exterior suggestion. He was not in the habit of waiting till he had read his exchanges before writing his leading articles. He wrote as he thought with astonishing facility. If with his own pen, it flew over the page with a dreadful disregard of legibility that tortured and impoverished the unhappy compositor; if by an amanuensis, he kept him at the stretch of his powers. But the literary excellence of his style was remarkable. The apt word, the terse, incisive phrase and the sentence full of present meaning and later suggestion, were in his ready control. The stimulating force of his mind was most happily exercised upon his subordinates, to their benefit and his. He believed that his paper should be edited all over, in its news columns as well as on its editorial page, in its gleanings as in its elaborate articles. Condensation was the first thing he taught his young men. He aimed, he said, "to strip the news of its husk and verbiage, and give its kernel and meaning." He liked to consider the *Republican* as a school of journalism. He took into his office many young men to train and instruct. The emoluments of the novitiate were moderate, at first, and were rarely increased so fast as to dazzle and spoil him; but the opportunities of his position were more valuable than salary.

Wheat from High Latitudes.

There was brought into the city of Winnipeg, in Manitoba, last fall, a half bushel of wheat, said to have been grown fifteen hundred miles north of that point. The bearer was a half breed Indian, who had come from the far north to Winnipeg to trade, and the grain was brought with him to exchange for other commodities. It was regarded at the time as quite a curiosity, and was passed around from one to another for trial in the spring in that locality. A few grains of it fell into the hands of a gentleman from Minnesota, who was in that city at the time, and was brought home with him on his return. At our solicitation it has been presented to Professor Lacy of the State Agricultural College, who has laid it away till time for seeding, when he will give it the most careful culture, and endeavor to prove whether there is any virtue in it or not. The berry is very plump and bright, and we suppose from the very high latitude in which it was grown must be hard enough to satisfy the most fastidious miller. Whether the distance north of Winnipeg was precisely 1,500 miles we cannot say; but from all that could be gleaned from the Indian it was raised a long distance to the north—probably nearer the pole than any wheat that has ever reached Minnesota before.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.*

It was the late N. P. Willis who discovered that King Henry VIII. always married his wives first, and then axed 'em afterwards.

CARE OF THE SICK.

How to Take Care of, and What to Feed Invalids.

Persons who have never suffered, says the *Prairie Farmer*, can scarcely realize the weak state to which acute illness or slow disease will reduce one's nerves, else they would not so often wonder why an invalid should be so notional, so childish, so fastidious, really, so unreasonable. It should be remembered that trifles are magnified in the eyes of a sick person; his world lies within the walls of his room, so let this sick-chamber be the pleasantest, quietest spot in the house, and the sacred portal, past which domestic trouble or anxiety cannot pass. Whatever else may suffer for lack of attention, watch jealously that nothing is amiss in the care or appointments of this one room, and bring with you as you enter it a pleasant face, a cheerful word, and a goodly stock of patience, gentleness and forbearance. The sick room should be kept well aired, the bed linen fresh and clean, and the medicines out of sight. If the disease is of a contagious nature, sliced onions should be placed in the room, and changed once an hour. They will absorb the poison and prevent the spread of the disease.

The ingenuity of love and tenderness will suggest many soothing arts by which to while away the tedious hours of convalescence, and ease the burden of enfeebled mind and body. Doctors are more lenient now-a-days than they were in older times, and not only allow water for fever-parched lips but milk also; and if any one is hungry they let him eat, provided always he partakes prudently of proper food. Oftentimes appetite has to be coaxed by means of agreeable variety, and pleasing surprises. The preparation of food for the sick, and the proper manner of serving it should be the study of every woman in the land. Let the dishes used in serving the invalid's meals be the prettiest the house affords; spotted and soddenly clean; the glass, silver and cutlery clear and bright, and the napkins white and immaculately white. Bring only a small quantity of food into the patient's sight, and let the details of the arrangement be dainty and in good taste; avoid all lukewarm insipidities. As soon as the meal is finished, remove the empty dishes from the room.

BEAF TEA.

Chop a piece of lean beef,—from the neck is best,—and put it into a wide mouthed bottle. Cover tightly and set the glass into a kettle of cold water. Heat to a boil, and cook steadily for three or four hours, then strain and press the juice from the meat, and season with salt. This is the most concentrated form of nourishment, and should be used when the patient is able to take only a small quantity. Another way of making beef tea is to chop the beef, and allow to a pound one pint of cold water. Let this simmer very slowly in a saucepan, and press the scraps of meat until all of the blood and juice is extracted and nothing left of the meat but tough white lumps. Strain and season to taste with salt. A little celery simmered with the meat gives a pleasant variety.

INDIAN MEAL GRUEL.

Mix half a cupful of Indian meal with enough cold water to make it into a smooth paste, then stir this into a quart of boiling water; season to taste with salt, and, if admissable, a little pepper; boil slowly for half an hour or longer. Oat meal gruel can be made in the same way.

DRIED BEEF BROTH.

Simmer chipped beef in water until the goodness is extracted, then season with pepper and a small piece of butter; strain out the beef and serve the broth with toasted bread.

BEEF SANDWICH.

Scrape a little raw beef from a tender juicy piece, and spread it on a thin slice of buttered bread, season with pepper and salt and cover it with another slice of buttered bread; divide it into small pieces of equal shape and size, and trim off all the crust. Raw beef is very nutritious and easily digested, and, if scraped very fine, is exceedingly nice.

CHICKEN JELLY.

Crack the bones of a fowl and put it into two quarts of cold water. Boil it slowly, removing the scum as it rises. Salt lightly, and, when the chicken is well done, remove the nice meat from the bones; pound the latter well and return them to the broth; boil until the liquor is reduced to a pint; add a very little pepper; strain the jelly into a bowl, or into small cups, which should first be wet with cold water. When cool remove the scum from the surface, and put the jelly on ice. Serve very cold. The chicken can be made into a salad, or, a little of the broth can be removed with the chicken, and some gelatine dissolved into it. This turned into a mould with the chicken picked in flakes, will make a very nice dish of jellied chicken for the family table.

CRACKERS AND CREAM.

Split six Boston crackers; place them in a soup plate and pour boiling water over them; as soon as they are softened, drain off all of the water and sprinkle the crackers lightly with salt, then pour over them sweet cream. This is an especial favorite with little children who are not feeling very well, and is often relished by older people.

FRUIT BLANC MANGE.

If the fruit is fresh or canned, use the clear juice; if preserved or jellied, reduce it with water. Add sufficient cornstarch dissolved in a little cold water to the boiling hot juice to make a quaky jelly, but not enough to make it firm like blanc mang. Let all boil together for two or three minutes, then turn into a dish to cool. Serve cold with sweet cream and powdered sugar.

TAPIOCA JELLY.

Soak a cup of tapioca over night in a pint of water. In the morning set it on the back part of the stove and add a cupful of warm water; let it simmer slowly, stirring it often to prevent burning. Cook until it looks clear, and if too thick add a little boiling water. Flavor with sugar and lemon juice, and turn into wet moulds to cool. Serve with sweet cream flavored with vanilla and sugar to taste, and a little grated nutmeg.

RICE AND BLANC MANGE.

Mix four tablespoonfuls of rice flour in a little cold milk, add a pinch of salt. Stir this into a quart of boiling milk, and boil and stir for ten minutes. When partly cool, add the whites of two or three eggs beaten to a froth and cook again until almost boiling, then turn into a wet mould. Serve with cream sweetened and flavored. Farina, or arrow-root, may be cooked in the same manner, omitting the eggs and the second boiling.

FLAX SEED LEMONADE.

Pour a quart of boiling water on half a cupful of whole flax seed, add a dozen of raisins, the juice of two lemons and a little liquorice root shredded fine. Sweeten to taste; let all come to a boil, then set away in a covered pitcher for a couple of hours. This is an excellent remedy for colds and very palatable as well.

JELLY WATER.

Currant, raspberry, wild cherry, blackberry or cranberry jelly dissolved in a little hot water, then put into ice water, forms a refreshing drink for persons suffering from fever.

COCOA SHELLS.

Put two tablespoonfuls of cocoa shells into a little cold water; add to them a pint of boiling water and boil for an hour; strain, and add a pint of rich milk; let it come to a boil, and serve. This makes a delicious drink, and very acceptable when coffee and tea are found to be injurious.

COUGH SYRUP.

Put five cents' worth of pine pitch into a pint of water. Let it simmer until the water is well impregnated with the flavor. Dip out the gum which remains undissolved and add honey enough to sweeten, and make a thick syrup. Strain this and bottle. Dose, a teaspoonful four or five times a day according to the severity of the cough. It will afford speedy relief.

Taking it Coolly.

Some of many instances of extraordinary coolness in the midst of danger and otherwise that have been recorded are here offered to our readers, together with some amusing sayings and doings. When gallant Ponsonby lay grieviously wounded on the field of Waterloo he forgot his own desperate plight while watching an encounter between a couple of French lancers and one of his own men, cut off from his troop. As the Frenchmen came down upon Murphy, he, using his sword as if it were a shillelagh, knocked their lances alternately aside again and again. Then suddenly setting spurs to his horse, he galloped off at full speed, his eager foes following in hot pursuit, but not quite neck and neck. Wheeling round at exactly the right moment the Irishman, rushing at the foremost fellow, parried his lance and struck him down. The second, pressing on to avenge his comrade, was cut through diagonally by Murphy's sword, falling to the earth without a cry or groan; while the victor, scarcely glancing at his handiwork, trotted off whistling "The Grinder."

Towards the close of the fight of Inkermann, Lord Raglan, returning from taking leave of General Strangways, met a sergeant carrying water for the wounded. The sergeant drew himself up to salute, when a round shot came bounding over the hill, and knocked his forage cap out of his hand. The man picked it up, dusted it on his knee, placed it carefully on his head and made the salute, not a muscle of his countenance moving the while. "A neat thing that, my man!" said Lord Raglan. "Yes, my lord," returned the sergeant, with another salute, "but a miss is as good as a mile." The commander was probably not surprised by such an exhibition of *sang froid*, being himself good that way. He was badly hurt at Waterloo, and says the Prince of Orange, who was in the hospital, "I was not aware of the presence of Lord Fitzroy Somerset until I heard him call out in his ordinary tone, 'Hallo! don't carry that arm away until I have taken off my ring!' Neither wound nor operation had extorted a groan from his lips."

The Indian prides himself upon taking good or ill in the quietest of ways, and from a tale told in Mr. Marshall's "Canadian Dominion," his civilized half-brother would seem to be equally unemotional. Thanks mainly to a certain Metis or half-breed in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, a Sioux warrior was found guilty of stealing a horse, and condemned to pay the animal's value by installments at one of the company's forts. On paying the last installment he received his quittance from the man who had brought him to justice, and left the office. A few months later the Sioux returned, advanced on his noiseless moccasins within a pace of the writing table leveled his musket full at the half-breed's head. Just as the trigger was pulled the Metis raised the hand with which he was writing and touched lightly the muzzle of the gun; the shot passed over his head, but his hair was singed off in a broad mass. The smoke clearing away, the Indian was amazed to see that his enemy still lived. The other looked him full in the eyes for an instant and quietly resumed his writing. The Indian silently departed unpursued, those who would have given chase being stopped by the half-breed with, "Go back to your dinner and leave the affair to me."

When evening came, a few whites, curious to see how the matter would end, accompanied the Metis to the Sioux encampment. At a certain distance he bade them wait, and advanced alone to the Indian tents. Before one of these sat crouched the baffled savage, singing his own death-hymn to the tom-tom. He complained that he must now say goodbye to wife and child, to the sunlight, to his gun and the chase. He told his friends in the spirit-land to expect him that night, when he would bring them all the news of their tribe. He swung his body backwards and forwards as he chanted his strange song, but never once looked up—not even when his foe spurned him with his foot. He only sang on, and awaited his fate. Then the half-breed bent his head and spat down on the crouching Sioux, and turned leisurely away—a cruelter revenge than if he had shot him dead.—*Chambers' Journal.*

How Good is Done.

You know the touching lyric of Longfellow, which he has called "The Arrow and the Song." It is so familiar that it looks like an affectation to quote it, but I must indulge myself once more by repeating its sweet lines:

"I shot an arrow in the air;
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For so swiftly it flew, the sight
Could not follow it in its flight.
I breathed a song into the air;
It fell on earth I knew not where:
For who has sight so keen and strong
That it can follow the flight of song?
Long, long afterward, in an oak
I found the arrow, still unbroke;
And the song, from beginning to end,
I found again in the heart of a friend."

This is exquisite. But you observe that both the arrow and the song were found just as they had been sent out. The poet has not told, and no poet can fully tell, of the impulses that are given, the changes that are wrought, and the work of self-sacrifice and devotion that is suggested, by a fitting word dropped at the right moment into a human soul; and among the many pleasant surprises that are in store for us in the upper world will be the discovery that efforts put forth by us, and which we supposed to be so feeble as to be well-nigh worthless, have been, under God, the germs from which rich harvests of good have resulted to multitudes whom we have never seen. —*Wm. M. Taylor.*

A Bee-Hive in a Church.

The Manchester *Mirror* says: "The Congregational society at Boscawen Plain, N. H. recently held a festival that was brought about in a most singular way. A few weeks since George Knowles discovered a swarm of bees inside the finish under the eaves of the church. The construction of the building at that point was such that the bees were enabled to form a box hive about four feet long and eight or ten inches square, and which was nearly filled with honeycomb. Sixty-nine pounds of honey were found, and the society decided to make it a source of profit through a festival, which for a moderate admittance fee, gave all who attended a nice supper and plenty of honey."

"STAND AND DELIVER."

A Victim of a Texas Stage Robbery Tells His Experience.

A writer in the Galveston *News* tells of a recent adventure while traveling in a stage-coach, in Texas, as follows: On Saturday morning, at one o'clock, near Pegleg, I was startled from an indifferent slumber in the stage-coach by the clicking of a Winchester and by voices from without hallooing to the driver, "Turn into the brush, or I will shoot the side of your face off; will not tell you again." At the same time I saw two men with guns, one bearing on the driver and the other pointed at the opening of the coach. There were two passengers beside myself in the coach, Lieutenant Kirby, of the Tenth infantry and a graduate of West Point, assigned to duty at Fort McKavett; the other, Mr. Barouch, a drummer, from New Orleans. My pistol was rolled up in my blankets, the drummer had no arms, but Lieutenant Kirby was well heeled. We had from the time we left the road until we were stopped in the brush time to consider what we should do. The drummer and myself concluded that we were not in a condition to risk the fight. But the lieutenant insisted upon a fight, not on account of the money he might lose, but on account of his profession. We overruled him and were ready to submit to the robbery when the coach stopped in the brush, two or three hundred yards from the road. One at a time was called and stepped forward, was robbed, and sent to the front of the horses. The coach was then plundered for money, jewelry and arms. Each one had hidden a portion of his money and valuables while in the stage. I threw mine in the hay in the bottom of the coach, the drummer tucked his away in the top of the coach, and the lieutenant put his in his boot. Mine was found; the balance they did not get. The drummer delivered them thirty dollars, the lieutenant five dollars and I twenty-five dollars. They also got the lieutenant's and drummer's watches, which were left in the coach. While the coach was being robbed we were all guarded, a Winchester bearing on us. The robbers—the two we saw—were men of good address, and executed the robbery skilfully. They attempted no disguise, except the boss, who evidently thought I knew him; to the others he was unreserved. They talked among themselves, from which we learned that another party were to rob the down coach and that they were within supporting distance. When they commenced cutting the mail bags open I made an appeal to them, stating that they would hardly find any money in registered letters going up the country. They cut two, however, and stopped, putting all the mail back. They asked about the paymaster. A short time after they had got there the lights of the down coach came in view. They told us we could get in the coach and not to make any noise or strike a light, and if we did they would fire on us. The down coach tumbled along in a few minutes and we got back on the road and came along. Before we left the boss said: "You may tell the Maynard people Dick Dublin has come back to stay awhile." The robbery will not net more than three hundred dollars in money, arms and jewelry. My first sensation was that of a bad dream, which soon vanished before a humiliating and outrageous reality. I was struck with their coolness and audacity. One thing seemed singular, they declined to touch us personally, that is, to put hands on us in any way. They frequently threatened to kill us if they caught us in a lie, but never made any personal search. A little less than a year ago the stage was robbed on the very spot where we were robbed. Then, and in this last, the intention was to rob the United States paymaster. I was impressed with the terrible earnestness with which they acted, something like that displayed by an executioner when he executes the penalty of death. I understand they did not rob the down stage. This is strange. I can only account for it on the theory that they found they would not get anything but arms, with probably some jewelry and a little money.

A French Enchantress.

Hardly any woman in France has had so marked a personal influence, has so permeated her time, as Julie Recamier; and that without taking an active part in the stirring events of the close of the eighteenth and the early part of the present century. She was essentially and intensely womanly, the incarnation of gentleness, amiability and tact. Her friendships are renowned—she was herself an ideal friend—and the charm of her presence was unbounded, almost unprecedented. Beautiful of person, perfect in manners, fascinating by inheritance, living in an era of gallantry, which means so much, often so ill, in France, she gracefully avoided the countless perils surrounding her, and went to the grave without the shadow of a spot upon her name. Grievously misunderstood at times, though mainly by foreigners who could not believe what traversed their theories, her behavior finally nullified scandal and shamed her detractors to silence. During more than seventy years she seems never once to have crossed the delicate boundary between love, as usually apprehended, and genuine friendship. Kind and complaisant to all, she knew exactly when she had yielded what was due to the fullest courtesy, and there she serenely paused. She scarcely made an enemy among her own sex—for she never slighted them, was never guilty of arrogation—and rarely offended the vainest and most sensitive man, because she refused to kindle expectations she would not gratify. That a woman so lovely and bewitching should have escaped shoals of feminine foes manifests the completeness of her tact, the excellence of her intuition. Many called her cold—a prudent woman is apt to be so regarded—but she was not; for she was extremely tender, and tenderness is passion at rest. Everybody admired her and was drawn to her, though not beyond the line that is the boundary of esteem.

The Highest Art.

George Innes, the celebrated American landscape painter, says in *Harper's Magazine*: The highest art is where has been most perfectly breathed the sentiment of humanity. Rivers, streams, the rippling brook, the hill-side, the sky, clouds—all things that we see—can convey that sentiment if we are in the love of God and the desire of truth. Some persons suppose that landscape has no power of communicating human sentiment. But this is a great mistake. The civilized landscape peculiarly can; and therefore I love it more and think it more worthy of reproduction than that which is savage and untamed. It is more significant. Every act of man, every thing of labor, effort, suffering, want, anxiety, necessity, love, marks itself wherever it has been. In Italy I remember frequently noticing the peculiar ideas that came to me from seeing odd-looking trees that had been used, or tortured, or twisted—all telling something about humanity. American landscape, perhaps, is not so significant; but still every thing in nature has something to say to us. No artist need fear that his work will not find sympathy if only he works earnestly and lovingly.

A Remarkable Duel.

A correspondent in the South writes: Once in a while duels are fought in which a lady is a purely incidental cause. Such a duel took place in South Carolina, in 1853, between Messrs. John Dunorant and J. D. Legare. These gentlemen were devoted friends. Legare was attentive to a young lady of beauty and worth in the upper part of the State. The two friends went to the village where she lived to get some shooting. They were, of course, frequent visitors at her father's house. One day Legare imagined that he detected a sudden coldness on the part of the young lady and the family towards himself. In questioning his friend as to the probable cause of it, he asked him if he had ever made any remarks about him to any of the family. Dunorant replied that he had said nothing of consequence; that on one occasion he had been asked if Legare ever drank, and had answered that he sometimes did. Legare at once attributed the change, real or supposed, in the behavior of the lady to this statement or admission on the part of his friend. A prolonged discussion ensued. Dunorant was disposed to be conciliatory, while Legare was very much angered. The issue between them was finally narrowed down to a demand on the part of Legare that Dunorant put in writing precisely what he had said to the father of the lady. Dunorant declined to do this. He contended that the demand was an implied insult. Legare persisted, and, upon Dunorant's remaining firm, sent him a challenge. Dunorant promptly accepted it, and the details of a meeting were arranged. Dunoran. was a very poor shot with the pistolt It is said that on the evening before the duel he went out to practice, and literally could not hit a barn door. Legare was a capital shot. From the very first, however, Dunorant contended that he would kill Legare at the first fire. He never modified his assertion, but said all the time: "I will kill him when I draw the trigger!"

When the men were on the ground a curious thing occurred. When the second who was to give the word called, "Are you ready, gentlemen?" Dunorant responded in a firm, steady, tone "No." He then drew a small pen-knife from his pocket, opened it deliberately, and, fixing his eyes squarely on Legare, walked toward him. When he had traversed only two-thirds of the intervening distance he stopped, and, reaching down, cut off a small twig that stood between him and his opponent. He then returned to his position, shut his knife carefully, and returned it to his pocket. Without taking his eyes off of Legare, he announced "Ready," and said to his second, "I am going to kill him." The men being in position, the command "Fire! one—two—three!" rang out upon the air. A ring of smoke sprang from the nipple of each pistol, and Legare dropped dead in his tracks. Dunorant stood for a moment as if he were carved in stone, and, then dropping his arm slowly, turned to his second unhurt.

An Iowa Farmer's Hallucination.

The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* says: It would be difficult to conceive a life of greater mental torture than that endured by a farmer in this county, whose case was examined by the county board of commissioners on insanity. The patient's name is Max Frahm. His home is near Donahue, in Allen's Grove township. When a boy he delighted to hear stories of witchcraft, and his friends state that he believed in the existence of witches before there was outward evidence of insanity on the subject. Two years ago witches commenced visiting him—bothering him more and more, and for the last four months he has been subjected to all kinds of suffering by the imagined beings, though sane on every other subject. His wife practices arts of witchcraft upon him; his neighbors bewitch his pigs; everybody tries the black art on him, the hired girl is the princess of witches, who hover over him in groups at her command, and pinch him, prick him with pins, gibe him, and call him foul names. He never says yes or no, because an answer of that kind summons the witches, who make him retract. Witches ask everybody to kill him, and when a person approaches him witches cry out to him that he is doomed. Everybody seeks his life, and he lives in constant terror. He covers his head with blankets, and the witches howl at him and pull the covering; he hides, and the witches find him, and force him to fly to the nearest person for protection. His family live in constant fear of him, and their lives have become unendurable with him. He can talk intelligently enough on every topic when the witches are not near, and sometimes they stay away for hours at a time. It is one of the most pitiable cases of mental agony brought to the notice of the commissioners in a long time, and they have decided to send him to the Mount Pleasant Asylum.

Fraud in Bank Bills.

The United States treasurer is advised of constantly increasing attempts by persons in various sections of the country to cheat the government and innocent people by practicing what is known as the "piecing process," whereby a given number of currency notes of like denomination are cut in pieces and so pasted together as to give an increased number. The manipulators generally take ten notes, and by cutting and adroit piecing make eleven, thereby gaining one at the exp

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Feb. 14. 1878

There were two negroes on the jury that found Anderson one of the returning boarders guilty.

The first act passed by our state legislature, this session was passed last week, allowing Northumberland county an assistant law judge. There are 2000 cases on the docket in that county.

We agree with the Pittsburg Post that money is appropriated yearly to the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society from which very little benefit is derived. Most of the money is spent in the salaries of officers who are not farmers, and in publishing a report which comes a year after date, and is then made up of matter from the agricultural papers. This report costs the State over one dollar per volume, and is of no practical value to any one.

"If ever Jim Beaver gets to be governor, I'm going to be a notary public," is what we overheard a fellow say, as we passed a certain corner. What a notorious public it would be that would make the General governor.

Mr. C. K. Ross, father of the abducted boy arrived at Baltimore on the afternoon of the 5 to see the Demerara boy—and Mr. Ross says he is not Charley. After inspecting and conversing with the boy for several hours, Mr. Ross stated personally to the agent of the Associated Press that the boy is certainly not his son, the lost Charley, and he was perfectly satisfied and convinced the moment he saw him. To satisfy others, he questioned the child at length, and he had no remembrance whatever of any associations connected with his (Mr. Ross') family. In reply to the question whether he desired to make any statement through the Associated Press, Mr. Ross replied:—"Nothing; except that the boy is not my son."

The whipping post is coming into favor again in various sections of the country. Some States have adopted it, and in others its introduction is being recommended with enthusiasm. Nevada likes it; the Grand Jury of St. Louis recently favored its establishment in that city; North and South Carolina Judges have advocated it; bills to erect whipping posts at every county seat have been introduced in Kentucky and Mississippi, and the press in all parts of the country is largely favorable to this penalty for certain offences.

It is our opinion that if any set of men in this country deserve the whipping post, it is the Louisiana Returning boards and those who aided and abetted them in the greatest fraud the world ever heard of.

On one day, 5, Congress was asked to do the following things: Petitioned to remonetize silver; not to remonetize silver; to put woman suffrage into the Constitution; to let the tariff alone; not to tax tea and coffee; to amend the pension laws; to subsidize the South American mail service; to give a liberal subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; to square war accounts with the States; to turn the Indian Bureau over to the War Department; to create a Department of Agriculture; to do something for the starving Chinese; and to make it unlawful to employ aliens as pilots on board American vessels.

Mr. Wallace's Long Bond bill, as amended and reported from the Senate Finance Committee, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $100,000,000 of coupon bonds of the denominations of $25, $50 and $100 and of equal sums of each of said denominations, redeemable in coin after fifty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually in coin, at the rate of 3 65-100 per cent. per annum. These bonds are to be in lieu of the same amount of four per cent. bonds authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, and, like them, are to be exempt from taxation The new bonds are to be offered for sale at the different sub-treasuries and United States depositories at par and accrued interest for coin or for United States legal-tender notes at the current market valuation, and the proceeds are to be applied to the redemption of any outstanding United States bonds bearing a higher rate of interest.

NO INCONE TAX!

The prospect of the reenactment of an income tax is somewhat alarming. It has already a majority of 77 in the House of Representatives, only eleven short of a two-thirds vote.

We agree with the N. Y. Sun, when it says a tax upon incomes is a direct tax, and if levied as the former income tax was, it is clearly unconstitutional. This is one objection to it, and it should be conclusive.

Apart from the constitutional question however, the most burdensome and oppressive of all taxes is a tax upon incomes. It is inquisitorial in its nature, and must always be hateful to a free people. Its imposition creates a kind of slavery. A man can scarcely be said to own anything when he can be compelled to submit every dollar of his property and every mill derived from it to the curious inquisition of others.

There is no need of an income tax The revenues of the Government are ample without it, and there are plenty of methods of raising money far less objectionable.

Notwithstanding the heavy vote in Congress in favor of an income tax, we believe it would be a very unpopular measure, and that all taking any part in its imposition would share in its unpopularity.

Augustus M. Turney, paying teller of the Bank of North America, has been discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of $100,000. The money has been lost in Wall Street speculation. The first of his series of thefts was committed in 1869, when he stole $35,000. He took the second teller, Charles R. Leffingwell, into his confidence, and they united in concealing the deficit. Turney has been arrested. He has been in the bank almost since its origin, and was implicitly trusted. The capital of the bank is impaired. $283,000, but the depositors, it is claimed, will loose nothing.

The material and commercial interests of the United States are on the high-way to recovery. Extensive as the failures have been since the panic of 1873, yet making due allowance for the increase of population and commerce they have been in no greater ratio than during the years affected by the panic of 1857.

In the four years including and following the panic of 1857 the annual amount of failures averaged $132,900,000, which divided by the census population of 31,400,000 in 1860, would represent about $4.20 per head. In the last five years, including the panic year, the failures averaged $198,300,000 per annum, which would represent about $4.30 per head on 45,000,000. the generally admitted estimate of the present population of the country.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

The passage by the Senate of the U. S. of Mr. Matthew's resolution to pay the bondholders in the "coins" of the U. S., is a matter of importance to the people, as it restores gold and silver to their equivalent standard as a legal tender in the payment of debts—yet we find the gold gambler and speculator who are for debasing the silver coin, crying out, "it is a law infringing the obligation of contracts," while the very bonds which they hold, have on their backs that the principal and interest are payable in coin, the very word used in the Constitution declaring that no state can make "any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." Where the breach of contract? the U. S. reserved the right to pay the bondholders in coin, the bondholders loaned their money, accepted the terms to be paid in coin, and they must be held to their contract and receive it in gold or silver coin. Mr. Webster in 1834 delivered a speech on the gold bill, from which we make a brief extract: He said, "you know that most countries make but one of the precious metals the medium for the payment of debts. In our country, from the days of Hamilton, the standard has been *two-fold*. We *pay either in gold or silver*." That is all Mr. Matthew's resolution enacts—restoring silver coin to its relative and equivalent value with gold in the payment of debts according to the standard fixed by congress, viz., the silver dollar of 412½ grains of pure silver, or 16 oz. of silver to one of gold, which is an over-valuation of gold and an undervaluation of silver.

Since the discussions of the gold and silver question in the present congress, we are obtaining some light on this question, and to let our readers have the benefit, we make an extract or two from speeches delivered in the present congress respecting the National debt currency. It is stated "that the debts of the country are nearly 1200 million dollars; that it was mostly contracted in currency; that we have 175 millions of coin, 350 millions of greenbacks, 318 millions of bank notes in the country, making an aggregate of 843 million dollars, besides fractional currency." From 1865 to 1868 there were but few national bank notes in use, a period of three years; at the close of 1868 the bankers managed to have about 300 million dollars of legal tender notes and 830 millions of legal tender bonds converted into 6 per ct. gold bearing interest bonds added to the amount already under their control. "It was this converting of currency bonds for gold bonds, of greenbacks for bank notes—the first a legal tender, the other not a legal tender—for money that was not at interest, for interest bearing bonds and interest bearing currency without anything to redeem it and the degrading silver coin that has given rise to all the financial troubles of the country." Senator Thurman, of Ohio, in his speech, said, "That silver had been the metallic money of the world for thousands of years, and it was the *money of the Constitution*. If the bill should become a law its tendency would be to put a stop to the demonetization of silver in other countries. Should we postpone the remonetization of silver until a compact with other nations be made, it would never be remonetized. He hoped our country would be ranged by the side of the bi-metallic states. Let the commercial world know that we do not intend to abandon the use of silver."

In these extracts we have made, the reader will note that Daniel Webster, the great constitutional lawyer, stated on his very question that "most countries make but one of the precious metals the medium for payment of debts. *In our country*, from the time of Hamilton, the *standard has been two-fold*, we *pay* either *in gold or silver*." And Senator Thurman says, "and it (silver) was the money of the Constitution." Then why debase it by undervaluing it of its intrinsic and coinage value to please and pamper a few thousand money lenders, and speculators, as if they were of more importance than 45 millions of people who have all the private and public debts to pay?

JUSTICE TRIUMPHANT IN LOUISIANA.

ANDERSON FOUND GUILTY AND RECOMMENDED TO MERCY OF THE COURT.

New Orleans, February 7.—Judge Whitaker opened court this morning and took a recess to prepare his charge to the jury. Before recess, the Court referred to an article in a morning paper which stated that Wells had said he could give any amount of bail, but had not made up his mind yet, the Court stating if this was true it would raise the bonds up to $20,000 again. The Sheriff was instructed to see Mr. Wells about the remarks said to have been indulged in by him.

At 9:30 p. m. Judge Whitaker finished the reading of this charge to the jury and they retired. The court room was cleared and then the attorneys for the defense had left, nobody expecting a verdict, almost everybody believing the result would be a mistrial.

At 10:10 p. m, a loud knock came from the jury room which was promptly answered by a deputy sheriff who went at once to the jury room, and returning quickly startled the Judge, who, with some gentlemen and the reporters was in his private office with the news that the jury had agreed upon a verdict.

The counsel were sent for and Judge Cullom of the defense having arrived the court was opened again at 10:40 and the jury brought down and called. About forty persons were present.

Judge Whitaker asked the foreman he usual question when the verdict was given to the clerk.

GENERAL ANDERSON WAS DEATHLY PALE, twisting nervously the head of his cane between his fingers. Then the verdict was read as follows: New Orleans, 7th of February, 1878. We find Thomas C. Anderson guilty and recommend him to the mercy of the court.

(Signed.) W. P. CONVERSE,
Foreman of the Jury.

The defence asked for the polling of the jury. Each juror, after his name was called, was asked, "Is this your verdict, guilty, and recommended to the mercy of the Court?" They all answered in the affirmative. The jury was then discharged and the prisoner remanded to await the sentence of the law. A few of Anderson's friends at once surrounded him and saw him off to jail.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC ROAD.

The bill reported by Representative Rice, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, extends for ten years the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. It provides for the construction of not less than 100 miles a year, and that the main line between Portland and a point as far east as Umatilla, Or., shall be located and constructed on the south side of the Columbia River. Actual settlers on surveyed land within the limits of the railroad grant are secured in their rights by paying $2.50 per acre. Preemptors of homestead are also protected. The company is authorized to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage on the whole or any part of its road and property.

The building designed for the use of our Agricultural Department at the Paris Exposition will be satisfactory in a good many ways. It is to be in the shape of a star or of stars, our well-known emblem or emblems. In vases of American stone, emblematic of the different kinds of rock produced in America, will be growing plants of corn, cotton, sugar, tobacco and rice, emblematic of our important national vegetables. A cupola containing poultry—in other words, a henepola—will be sustained on pillars showing maize half husked on the stalk and emblematic of Johnny-cake. Emblematic of our whole country, a stand of flags will surmount the cupola and be surmounted in turn by more poultry in the shape of the American eagle, stuffed. This is pretty satisfactory, on the whole, but it does seem that there might be more flags put around in more places.

Jane Grey Swisshelm has discharged herself of a furious blast against the female advocates of women's rights. They have, she says, "united the idea of a woman's right to vote with a prostitute's right to social recognition and the general disruption of marriage obligations;" have held burlesque conventions where the president is the principal speaker, conventions attended by mobs and breaking up in rows, and, while thus behaving like rowdies, have demanded to be treated as ladies. Their suffrage lobbying has been nothing but an artful appeal to personal vanity and a display of personal charms. She recells Mrs. Sarah Spencer, the lioness of two years ago, a woman who was running a tilt against the social evil, who had visited all the houses of ill-fame, learned their secrets from the inmates, and carried most, if not all, of the public men in her pocket on account of the many discoveries she had made, and who was then pressing Congress for an appropriation to start a 'reform school for girls.'" Mrs. Swisshelm looked for a staid, experienced elderly matron, so what was her surprise to find "a young, handsome, tall, graceful woman in a pullback and long trail; with a brilliant complexion, looking as if it had come from an apothecary shop, the jauntiest hat of the winter, and all the other accessories of a fashionable toilet! Then that president," she adds, "a large raw-boned, square-shouldered woman, with yellow hair, dressed *a la* Pompadour, high cheek-bones and very red cheeks, a close-fitting, fashionable costume, of mixed colors—the very personification of an overdressed servant girl! When I thought of those two women representing the feminine delicacy of America, while closeted with a set of men to confer on the social evil—well, my face burns and my blood tingles today at thought of the insult thus offered to the women of this country! The Congressional committee which failed to show them the door and bow them out of it unheard were derelict to duty." The president delivered a bundle of platitudes with a very strong nasal twing in very bad English. Last year Mrs. Stanton presided, and she, too, talked—talked—talked and beamed satisfaction because the people listened to her. The convention "advocated universal suffrage for women and limited suffrage for men on the ground of equality!" got up a row on the platform and brought in the police. As for this year, "people who have so little sense as to ask Congress to double the number of voters, while giving evidence that the new supply is to have even less sense and less moral principle than the old, are better fitted for lunatic asylums than the conduct of political affairs. As to the superior sense or morality of women over men facts fail to sustain assumptions, and 999 of every thousand of Mrs. Spencer's women "had better keep on at the old business of washing dishes and signing and procuring signatures to temperance pledges, to be broken like clay pipes. If any man can contrive any way to clear the Capitol of that nest of lobbyists, he will deserve the thanks of every sensible woman in the land."

The Morning Patriot in its new dress looks well, has more reading, and its an able democratic daily.

The following appeared in the Newcastle Chronicle Jan. 6, 177: "Monday last was brought from Howick to Berwick, to be shipped for London, for Sir Henry Grey, Bart, a pie, the contents whereof are as follows: 2 bushels of flour, 20 pound of butter, 4 geese, 2 turkeys, 2 rabbits. 4 wild ducks, 2 woodcocks, 6 snipes, 4 partridges, 2 neats' tongues, 2 curlews, 7 blackbirds, and 6 pigeons. It is supposed a very great curiosity. Was made by Mrs. Dorothy Patterson, housekeeper at Howick. It was near nine feet in circumference at bottom, weighs about twelve stones, will take two men to present it at table. It is neatly fitted with a case, and four small wheels to facilitate its use to every guest that inclines to partake of its contents at table." Howick was the ancestral home of Charles Earl Grey, the great Reform Minister. The present peer is his son.

Most terrible are the stories told by survivors of the Metropolis of the treatment of the dead and the living at the hands of white and black people on the North Carolina coast. Men struggled bravely to the shore, to be met by bands of thieves, who took from them watches, money, and trinkets. Corpses were seized as soon as they were thrown upon the sands, and stripped of clothing. Surgeon Greene says he saw pockets cut out by these men, saw them making way with baggage and everything that washed ashore. The same complaints were made after the Huron was lost. It is somebody's duty to look after these offenders.

DIPHTHERIA.

The following paragraphs are from an article in the Springfield Republican on the nature and treatment of diphtheria:

Diphtheria is a disease which springs from the growth of a real fungus on some of the mucous surfaces of the system, more generally of the throat. It may spread by contact of the mucous surfaces of a diseased with those of a healthy person, as in kissing, and is, to a limited degree, epidemic.

From the local parts affected it spreads to the whole body, affecting the muscular and nervous systems, vitiating the lymph and nutrient fluids, and producing paralysis.

As soon as the bacterium or fungus appears in white patches on the throat, it should no more be neglected than a bleeding gash or a broken arm, and there is almost as little need of a fatal termination of one incident as of the other.

It has been found by actual experiment, both in and out of the human system, that this bacterium is killed by several drugs, the safest and most certain of which is chlorine water, diluted with the addition of from two to four times the volume of water.

This wash is harmless, even when swallowed, and is pretty certain to arrest the disease. A well known physician in Springfield, who has pursued this treatment for fifteen years, has found it effective almost without exception, and has in that period often broken up the disease in localities where it had raged violently and defied treatment.

To keep the patient well housed and warm, with additional flannel clothing if necessary, and to keep the system well nourished and the bowels open, are matters of nursing often neglected; but, with care in these respects and early application of the remedies above suggested, there is no need of the disease proceeding to a fatal termination, or even to the debilitating illness and painful cauterizations which go together in its later stages.

THE MAN WHO DIED BUT LIVES.

[The Philadelphia Times]

Mr. J. Harry Schrack, whose apparent death and subsequent astonishing revival were narrated in yesterday's Times, is steadily improving. He seems a new man. His mind and memory are evidently as good as ever they were, and the doctor says he will soon be about again. This extraordinary instance of suspended animation has a parallel in the case of Rev. Wm. Tennent, which puzzled the doctors and delighted religious enthusiasts fifty years ago. Mr. Tennent was to all appearances dead, and only returning to consciousness as the coffin stood upon the edge of the grave and the funeral services were about to be pronounced over him. His visions were very much like those of Mr. Schrack, but he would never reveal all that he saw while in the spirit world. Instead, however, of having his faculties brightened by his trance, it is said that he woke to consciousness as ignorant as a little child, and it was only after he had spent years of patient study that the page of Latin over which he had been vainly struggling suddenly became plain to him, and he regained his learning as mysteriously as he had lost it.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY from Jan. 1st, 1877, to Jan. 1st, 1878.

D. A. MUSSER, Treasurer of Centre county.

	DR.	
Jan. 1st. 1878.		
To outstanding taxes Jan 1st 1877	$42,428 60	
To taxes assessed for 1877	42,152 43	
To tax received of county commissioners	25,727 09	
To cash received for redemption of U. S lands	118 47	
To am't transferred from Militia fund	14 06	
To cash received from Treasurer sales U S lands	286 29	
To county order rec'd on acct. last year's balance	2,700 53	
To com. rec'd for balance	2,000 00	
To balance due Treasurer at settlement	1,199 08	116,716 55
Jan 1, 1878.	CR.	
By bal. at settlement		
Jan. 1, 1877	$4,700 53	
By warrants paid	55,877 84	
By unpaid taxes outstanding Jan 1, 1878	51,709 50	
By exonerations and commissions	2,328 68	
By salary	2,000 00	
By county allowed	10 00	116,716 55
By bal due Treasurer at settlement	1,199 08	

D. A. MUSSER Treasurer, Centre Co., in account with Commonwealth of Penna.

	DR.	
Jan. 1 1878		
To balance due State Jan 1, 1877	264 32	
To outstanding taxes	6,391 56	
To taxes assessed for 1877	3,150 73	9,806 61
Jan. 1, 1878	CR.	
By am't outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1878	4,682 08	
By State Treasurer's receipts	3,080 17	
By exonerations and commissions	113 84	
By last commission	68 09	
Bal. in hands of Treas	1,862 43	9,806 61

MILITIA FUNDS.

Jan. 1, 1878	DR.	
To am't outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1877	$59 38	59 38
Jan. 1. 1878	CR.	
By outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1878	44 58	
By Treas. com. on 1406	74	
By am't transferred to county account	14 06	59 38

We, the undersigned, Auditors Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the above accounts of D. A. Musser, Treasurer of said county, and find them correct.

Witness our hand and seals this 22nd day of January, A. D. 1878.

WM. McFARLANE, {L.S.}
A. J. GRIEST, {L.S.} Auditors.
JOS. M. GILLILAND, {L.S.}

EXPENDITURES.
Commissioners Pay.

A. Gregg balance $1.15, services $675.-50	$680 65
J. M. Hall balance 65.09 services 655.-50	720 59
H. A. Mingle balance 4.32; services 442.50	446.81
H. Beck commissioners clerk	600.00-2,448 03

Jury Commissioners.

B Liggett bal. from 1876	87 68
Jno Rishel services	15 38
H Keller services	21 34
H Beck clerk to com.	35 00—109 40

County Auditors.

Wm McFarland services	30 00
A J Griest services	30 00
Jos Gilliland services	30 00
C L Buffington as clerk	30 00—120 00

Improvements and Repairs.

A Moore on jail contract	483 73
Wiley & Parsons, building walk C H.	22 75
McClellan & Speer, lumber for C H	20 75
Wm Eckley lumber for C H	6 40
E H Carr hauling lumber for C H	1 60
T E Lyman spouting C H	10 50
B & S RR number walk at C H	10 63
J H Fellenbaum repairing at jail	14 75
J J Spering & Son range at jail	167 30
Jno Brachbill wall pa per & jail	82 61
Jno McDermott paving jail	6 50
W S Galbraith work on range at jail	5 64
H A Williams painting and repairing at jail	147 00
J & J Harris, bill paints hardwarde at jail	129 62
G W Tate architect at jail	140 00
M W Cowdrick work at jail	5 40
John McDermott cess pool contract	146 98
H D Yeager, repairing furnace at jail	33 45
W Twitmire repairing hot air pipes at jail	36 50
H A Hicks & Bro hardware for jail	1 64
T I Lee repairing lock at jail	1 25—1,475 00

COURT EXPENSES.

Jurors pay	$5,815 46
Commonwealth cost.	3,311 15
Tipstaves pay	436 20
J H Vosburg court reporter	735 00
W Reber court reporter 2 weeks	20 00
B Galbraith court crier	162 00
B Galbraith, janitor balance 1876, 275.-100 Janitor services	625 09
W C Heinle, entries in indictment dock et	15 64
A Williams bal due at settlement 1876	3 75
11409 prothonotary costs 1877 261 65	375 72
L W Munson court proclamations	76 00
L W Munson, summoning juros	450 00—12,622 17

ORDINARY EXPENSES.

Norah McAllister, washing for prisoners	129 64
Robt McKnight gas bills for Court House and jail	448 05
J R & C T Alexander coal bills for court house and jail	965 91
J H Dobbins municipal services	100 00
Agricultural society appropriation	100 00
Western Penitentiary keeping convicts	450 32
Insane asylum (Danville) keeping	1,732 25
Assessors pay	2,158 25
Road views	729 90
Election expenses	1,964 78
Refunding U S lands	21 11
Refunding taxes overpaid	166 79
Insurance on public buildings	394 00
Bridge views	101 50
Samuel Brugger Engr at bridges etc	431 13
" " bill Howard swarving viewers	845 00
Miles Zimmerman Karthaus bridge	100 00
H D Yerger bal Julian bridge	1,096 00
Dan'l Irwin work Julian bridge	1 01
M W Cowdrick Penns creek bridge	5 00
Murray Dougal & Co Penn creek bridge	459 00
Murray Dougal & Co Howard bridge	1,964 00
H C Holter painting Howard bridge	2,700 00
Jacob Pletcher lumber &c for Howard bridge	8 32
J P Johnson Milesburg bridge 69 87 and 30 00	27 26
W W Spangler repairing Beech Creek bridge	89 87
Dock & Loneberger painting Curtin bridge	8 31
J & J Harris bill paints &c for bridge	31 72
W Zimmerman repairs Karthaus bridge	7 90
Constables pay	2 00
Real estate paid for property at sale	408 79
Commission on collection	425 00
C M Bower commission on collection	20 00
Commissioners notes paid	88 30
Interest paid on notes and bonds	6,605 00
Commissions on lunacy	2,904 85
Scalp premiums	55 00
Teachers Institute	778 55
Inquests on dead bodies	145 84
Road damages paid	58 21
L W Munson bal 1876, 183000 on account 3,174 00	100 00
C M Bower salary sec'm'r's atty	4 504 11
	75 00

H Y Stylzer stationery	26 57
Freight bills paid	7 84
Meals to Jurors paid to sundries	65 50
Jos Devling bal on Co line & drafts	7 00
S & A Loeb clothing for prisoners and jail	106 85
Harper Bro., clothing for prisoners and jail	8 25
Lyon & Co clothing for prisoners and jail	6 80
C T Fryberger clothing for prisoners and jail	3 00
A Williams judgment docket	24 80
J S Barnhart extra time in office	12 00
Kay Bros hand seal jury com	3 50
D Everhart building scaffold for painting jail	1 60
T A Hicks & Bros hardware C H	1 40
Horse hire paid sundries	5 50
W W Wolf putting in water back jail	4 00
H Vanbushirk corners and shades C H	26 85
W S Galbraith sundry plumbing bill court house and jail	59 90
Wood for C H and jail and cutting same	37 50
Paid sundries cleaning cess pool	46 82
Robb and Kelly removing ashes court house and jail	2 75
W A Schroyer repairing chairs &c., court house	9 25
W W Wetzler repairing furnace	8 85
Jno McDermott repairing heater jail	2 25
H Hoffman repairing at jail	4 00
Alex Green cleaning cells	1 50
Geo Ulrich bounty due him	50 00
Jno T Johnson postage &c	25 34
Jos Fox repairing cells jail	13 65
Bond & Co chairs treas and comss office	17 72
Jos Devling revising U S land lists	40 00
Jno Powers repairing for prisoners	20 40
W A Tobias indexing in recorders office and burner	164 60
J Fellenbaum repairing locks &c jail	31 50
A Williams appearance docket &c	54 50
Jas O'Bryan repairing chairs C H	1 50
Susan Shope scrubbing office 3 times	5 25
T J Lee putting lock on office door	35
J A S Mallory repairing gate C H	3 80
E Joseph & Bro carpet hall at jail	28 42
I Guggenheimer matting for C H	19 80
C Fox removing plantains C H yard	7 00
C Garner cleaning pipes at jail	1 50
W F Reber copying and making duplicate	22 90
F P Musser making duplicate	36 00
W T Twitmire sprinkler and dust pan C H	1 05
L Willard cleaning flues C H	3 50
Jas Harris & Co hardware C H	3 85
F F Adams for chairs C H	2 40
Jos Devling work on U S land lists	3 50
Water tax	127 50
F Deshner keys for coal house	50
D M Glenn & Co ice for C H	1 55
Jacob Schrom binding mattings	1 00
Wilson & McFarland stoves for offices	52 87
H A Williams glazing C H & jail	13 92
D Gallagher repairing hydrant C H	2 00
H Beck chimneys for lamp &c	1 51
Danl Derr repairing gas pipes C H and jail	4 50
A Bartholemew digging ditch C H	1 25
O Kassler repairing assess books	35
Harper Bros covering for desks	3 25
B Galbraith crying U S lands sales	5 00
Wm Mann blank books	36 00
B M Nead guide books for offices	2 00
Alexander & Bower fees on 1st Nat bank case	25 00
S M Winters house holding appeals	5 00
M Hubler bill holding appeals	3 58
D A Musser on acct bal due '76	2,790 58
D A Musser orders for state tax	797 17
Commissioners expenses holding appeals and delivering duplicates &c	363 50
Orders of formers years paid	33 49
Total	$38 406 57

Printing bills.

P Gray Meek bal due 1876 1884 60 printing 1877 285.-20	$469 85
E T Fulem printing	207 35
F Kurtz bal due 1876 31 00 printing 1877 220 35	251 35
W Deininger printing 1877	161 81
Bender & Beck print. "	13 50
F L Hutter printing "	192 81—1296 67
Total expenditures	$55877 84
Orders drawn on road tax acct	604 84
Orders drawn on poor tax acct	425 39—1029 73

L. W. Munson Sheriff in account with Centre county:

	DR.	
Jan 7, 1878		
To jury fees received	64 00	
To fines rec'd Sam'l Booth 5 00, G Breon 200 00, W Wagner 25 00 J Rishel 20 00	250 00	
To cash rec'd Martha Bathurst	25 00	
To county orders rec'd on acct	5700 00	
To purchase money on U S land	47 25	4086 25
Balance		622 68
		$4708 93
	CR.	
By boarding prisoners	$1942 00	
By conveying prisoners to penitentiary	784 00	
By summoning jurors	450 00	
By court proclamations advertised	76 00	
By advertising election proclamation	177 85	
By conveying insane asylum	192 00	
By advertising poor house election proc	559 25	
By filling ticks and bolls sundries for jail	39 10	
By reward paid for Walker and Gallagher	125 00	
By amt paid Walker's bills at Curwinsville	57 00	
By amt paid expense bringing Walker from Curwinsville	90 60	
By services during riots 8 days	32 00	
By amt paid for police maces	18 15	
By watching jail 21 days and nights	31 50	
By advertising removal of fish baskets	9 00	
By removing fish baskets	185 48	4708 93
By bal due Sheriff Munson at settlement	$622 68	

State of Pennsylvania, } ss.
Centre Co.

We, the undersigned auditors of Centre County, do hereby certify that in pursuance of an act of assembly entitled "An act relating to Counties and Townships, and County and Towhawip offices," we met at the Commissioners office, Bellefonte, on the first Monday in January, 1878, and did audit and settle and adjust the several accounts set forth in the foregoing statement. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 22nd day of January, A. D. 1878.

WM. M'FARLANE, {L.S.}
A. J GRIEST, {L.S.} Auditors.
JOS. M GILLILAND, {L.S.}

CENTRE COUNTY, SS:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Centre county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county from the first day of January 1877, to the 1st day of January, 1878.

J. N HALL,
ANDREW GREGG,
Attest: H. A. MINGLE,
HENRY BECK, Clerk. Commissioners.

OUTSTANDING TAXES DUE BY COLLECTORS.

1871.		
H Cartin, Bellefonte	$207 28	
A J Hassinger, Benner	141 38	349 66
1872.		
Jno Ward, Hall Moon	256 97	
David Robb Liberty	14 62	
Jas Gates, Snow Shoe	324 79	596 28
1873.		
Chas Brown, Bellefonte	360 73	
*Daniel Malone, Boggs	56 38	
*S C Rarick, Marion	194 07	
Jos Ross, Spring	162 07	783 25
1874.		
Jos Fox, Bellefonte	978 11	
Wm Riddles, Philipsburg	931 81	
D Lohr, Benner	223 52	
F Carson, Burnside	187 34	
F Kirchoff, Curtin	123 28	
W Crow, Halfmoon	8 72	
H B Wilcox, Rush	558 11	
H D Yeager, Snow Shoe	125 75	2981 14
1875		
Chas Brown, Bellefonte	1438 09	
*A J Graham Philipsburg	168 76	
J P Shope, Milesburg	231 85	
*H L Barnhart, Boggs	458 18	
*J B Newcomer Burnside	46 08	
*Jno T Lucas, Curtin	68 86	
*Perry Condo, Marion	94 76	
H B Wilcox, Rush	76 74	
Jas Watson, Snow Shoe	169 93	
*Jesse Swartz, Walker	13 85	2781 09
1876.		
*Jno H Morrison, Bellefte	1426 47	
T M Hall, Milesburg	144 27	
*W C M'Cutchen, Philipsburg	552 59	
C Diehl, Howard bor	73 56	
*A Garbrick, Benner	708 51	
J C Walker, Boggs	518 28	
Wm Thompson, College	542 83	
*Wm Mann, Curtin	166 07	
*H C Campbell, Ferguson	210 49	
Jno Krumrine, Gregg	220 78	
John Kettner, Haines	25 84	
J T Stewart, Harris	310 11	
*D W Kline, Huston	191 78	
John A Stover, Liberty	374 07	
D Harter, Marion	687 90	
D Kreamer, Miles	55 13	
Wm Weiser, Penn	705 76	
G W Koch, Potter	1026 68	
F H Dale Rush	199 81	
John Noll, Spring	706 14	
Jos Thompson, Snowshoe	112 14	
Jno H Beck, Walker 1877.	445 50	9720 66
Jno Keechline, Bellefonte	3599 91	
R L Shirk, Milesburg	471 22	
I Gorton, Philipsburg	572 66	
H C Holter, Howard boro.	297 88	
R W Ammerman, Union ville	198 17	
U Stover, Benner	1485 94	
W S Lyon, Bellefonte	197 24	
J C Walker, Boggs	1317 97	
E Musser, College	2128 66	
C Singer, Curtin	259 50	
W F Fry, Ferguson	3083 69	
F D Hosterman, Gregg	2862 72	
J H Wiles, Haines	2354 64	
John Myers, Harris	1862 12	
Geo Gensmer, Half Moon	937 54	
D W Kline, Huston	439 22	
J M Kline, Howard	865 35	
D Robb, Liberty	863 98	
D W Orr, Marion	1217 93	
Joel Morris Miles	1603 07	
G W F Gray, Patton	1048 84	
Wm Smith, Penn	1985 90	
Henry Swab, Potter	3699 27	
F H Dale, Rush	889 24	
H I Tibbins, Spring	2291 25	
Jos Thompson, Snowshoe	378 10	
Wm Miller, Taylor	431 22	
Wm Spotts, Union	282 47	
J T Dungle, Walker	2345 12	
H Williams, Worth	300 39—40170 50	
Total outstanding taxes	$57391 58	
* Paid in part since settlement.		
¶ Paid in full since settlement.		

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT of Centre Co., Jan 1, 1878.

	DR.	
To notes and bonds outstanding	$2092 87	
To bal due D A Musser, Treas., at sett	1199 08	
To bal due Sheriff Munson at sett	622 68	
To bal due A Gregg comr at sett	58	
To bal due J N Hall comr at sett	25 34	
To bal due H A Mingle, comr, at sett	81 81	
To bal due A Moore on contract	7 50—84029 86	
Jan 1, 1878.	CR.	
By notes of sundry persons	2860 81	
By amt due on hands of att'y for collection	2423 74	
By taxes outstanding Jan 1, 1878	57391 58	

By amt due from twps and boros for keeping insane as below:

Spring twp	934 29	
Harris twp	84 93	
Philipsburg	1689 36	
Patton twp	110 45	
Parrge estate	70 00	
Rush twp	284 82	
Bellefonte boro	555 84	
Huston twp	406 90	
Milesburg boro	198 89	4335 48
By U S land tax outs'd'g	5600 00	
By bal due Clearfield county	85 00	
Balance	11533 25	84029 86
To bal due by county	11533 25	

Forks House!

PERRY STOVER, PROP'R.

The Forks House, at Coburn station, is new and commodious, and is kept in best manner. Bed and board second to none in the county. Stabling for 30 horses. As a summer resort it will be found all that could be desired, right in the heart of good fishing and hunting grounds, and surrounded by the most romantic scenery. 1nov y

CENTRE HALL

Hardware Store.

J. O. DEININGER.

A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.

Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Web

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. Feb. 14 '78.

☞ TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 683, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Sect. H. F. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. J. A. FLEMING, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 96, P. of H. meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after, Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sect.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Jonath Harter's sale, Penn twp., March 14.

—Sale personal property of Dr. Smith, dec'd, Centre Hall, March 13.

— Sale of Elizabeth Solt's house-hold goods, Centre Hall, March 1st.

—A. Horst's sale, near Linden Mall, March 12.

—Sale large farm stock, Jonath. Harter, Penn tp., March 14.

—Sale, lots of J. From, de'cd, Centre Hall, March 16.

—Mr. Horst, of Linden Hall, intends to move back to Lebanon county.

—"Elk" asks us what legislation is needed to build the branch from Coburn to Millheim. You need no legislation, it can be done by complying with the conditions of the free railroad law.

—Ready made Clothing, sold at about cost, in order to get off winter stock, at Guggenheimers. Call at once.

—The election for borough and township officers takes place on the third Tuesday of February, 19th day.

— Such of our subscribers in Penn and Haines for whom it will be convenient to lift the Reporter at Coburn should inform us.

—Try Sechler's prunes and dried and canned peaches, if you want something nice. Sold very low.

—Mr. J. A. Peck offers his home cheap, in Miles township, it is not yet disposed of as reported.

—Go to F. P. Green's and get pure and fresh drugs, spices and toilet articles, as well as fancy articles. Mr. Green prepares the compound Syrup of Tar, a remedy that is invaluable for coughs, colds, consumption, &c., and one that should be kept in every household.

—George Miller was kicked on the head by a horse of Mr. John S. Homan, a short distance from Aaronsburg, injuring him severely.

—We are glad to hear it. Our druggist informs us that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup sells better than any other medicine, and always gives satisfaction.

—Mrs. Martha J. Kepler, of Pine Grove, Centre county, Pa., purchased the farm of Mr. George Dickson, in Sinking Valley, about three weeks ago, the consideration being $4,750. The farm contains about 122 acres, 75 of which are cleared. It is a little hilly, but, like all the Sinking Valley land, is said to be excellent soil.

—Clothing for men, clothing for boys, hats, caps, collars, neckties, cuffs, overcoats, dress coats, vests, undershirts, pants, drawers, boots, shoes, stockings, gloves, &c., can be bought at Newman's Eagle Clothing Hall, for almost a song—whether whole suits or single garments. Call around, and see Newman; you will also find Sternbreg there who will sell you all you want and cheap too.

—Charles Smith, formerly of the Old Fort hotel, has been nominated for Justice of the Peace, for south and west wards, Bellefonte. Charley is a one-armed soldier, sterling democrat, and will make a good Justice.

Rev. M. J. Firey, pastor of the Lock Haven Lutheran church, has accepted a call from Springfield, Ohio, and will soon leave for his new post.

The Williamsport Banner says it is estimated by reliable and well informed parties that Mr. Herdic's liabilities will exceed a million and a half of dollars. So much of his property has been recently transferred, and so much is covered by mortgages, that is hard to tell how much the assets are worth.

—A full line of queensware always on hand at Sechler's, and of every variety, to suit any taste or household. Also the best sugars, coffees, teas and syrups the market can afford. It is headquarters for all belonging to the grocery line, and none but pure and fresh goods are kept

—On Thursday night last, the 31st ultimo, the venerable George Noll, of Pleasant Gap, retired to bed in his usual good health, and about nine o'clock was a corpse. He is supposed to have died from paralysis, or heart disease, and his sudden taking off was a great blow to his friends. Mr. Noll was 74 years, 11 months and 8 days old. About ten or eleven years ago his wife died in the same manner almost, being suddenly attacked and dead before any one could realize or believe it.—Watchman.

—VISITING CARDS.—Your name printed on 50 Bepp, Damask, Watered or Plaid for 30 cts. 12 for 10 cts.
WM. KURTZ, Centre Hall, Pa.

—The best cheese made in America, lower than elsewhere, always to be found at Sechler's grocery, where you can find a complete assortment of all other groceries fresh and pure.

HAINES TWP. ITEMS.

The meeting of the Reformed church closed on Sunday evening, although the weather was very disagreeable the meeting was largely attended and on Sunday the Lord's supper was administered and there were some 80 communicants. The members of this charge can boast of a first class Minister; and they should be thankfull that they are favored with such an eminent preacher.

The minstrel troupe is getting rich; they had an entertainment in Hosterman's School house on Saturday evening and took in about three dollars; success to you boys.

Our friend, Mr. Weaver, has returned from York State with a fine lot of young cattle; any person desiring to raise stock should come and buy a good heifer as they are number one. The citizens of the Wolf district have organized a debating club which is just what they want for their young boys and ladies; the following officers are elected viz: President Thomas Erhart, Vice president J. M. Stover; Sect. A. Runkle, Treas. E. Zeigler. They have some twenty members; and will have a great many more in the future. Our friend George Guisewite intends going to Kansas in a few weeks, success to you George, for when Mr. Billy B—— comes back from Greensburg with his purse full he may come too. R.

REBERSBURG AND VICINITY.

By the way, a number of our young folks left for Illinois, some merely to visit while a few intend to make the West their home. By the first of April some more will follow among which are several families. They have however Kansas on the brain, my success and the Reporter follow them.

We would state, by good authority, that Bailey did not sell his store to Spiglemyer nor has he any notion of selling out to any one at present We are indeed glad to have Bailey remain.

The new Organ in the Lutheran church works to a charm. It is on double duty during their protracted effort.

We learn that Mr. E. H. Meyer formerly of this place, but now of, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has returned to pay his many friends a visit after an absence of 7 years Henry looks well and judging by his appearance, he must live well. We wish him a pleasant sojourn among his friends.

On last Saturday our sports had a shooting match for a harness. A. E. Wolf carried off the prize. He was acting as agent for John Kreamer (farmer).

Candidates for the Township Offices are becoming numerous. There are no less then six that want to be Constable, nearly as many for Supervisors, while there are a "host" that seek honor by election to other positions of trust. HEW MON.

—Weather cold this week. Last week's mild weather put an end to sleighing.

"The Garden" published by Elliott & Co., Pittsburg, is a valuable quarterly, at so low a price as to put it within the reach of all. Every family should take at least one such publication. See card in this issue.

DEATH OF THE POPE.

The Last Words of Pope Pius IX before He Died.

Rome, February 7.—The pope died at 3 o'clock p. m.

The pope's legs were so much better yesterday that he was able to walk a few steps. It is believed that this exertion was fatal. The change for the worse occurred at four o'clock in the morning, when the death agony commenced. The cardinals were assembled in council in the next room, but all, together with the dignitaries of the papal court, were at his bed-side at the moment of his death Cardinal Panebianco administered the last sacrament. The ambassadors accredited to the vatican called to make inquiries during the morning. King Humbert also constantly sent for information. No one was admitted to the vatican except the pontifical chamberlains, who are charged with the office of guarding the corpse.

The pope at eight o'clock on Wednesday night felt a sudden suffocation. He rallied several times, but said to his physicians: "Death wins this time." He was alternately lucid and wandering. His last moments were lucid. He said: "Guard the church I loved so well and sacredly." The immediate cause of death was the closing of the wound in the leg which made the humors mount into the lungs and brain.

Cardinals Manning and Howard and many others were present at the death.

The conclave has commenced. Cardinal Simeoni has demanded troops, and the government has acceded to the request. The ambassadors accredited to the vatican have gone in a body to view the corpse.

Later.—The Italian government insures the independence of the conclave and offers any services that Cardinal Simeoni may demand.

Other accounts say the cause of death was the mounting of water to the heart The pope swooned and was in extremis at three o'clock but death did not occur until somewhat after the time announced in the first dispatch from Rome yesterday.

[Pius IX (Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti) was born at Sinigaglia, Italy, May 13, 1792, and was therefore in the 86th year of his age.]

THE CARDINALS IN SESSION.

SENSATIONAL ACCOUNTS OF A STORMY SCENE AT THE VERY BEGINNING OF THE COUNCIL.

Implied Hastening of the Conclave—The Position Taken by Prince Bismarck.

Rome, February 9.—The newspapers narrate circumstatially a stormy and acrimonious scene at Friday's congregation of the cardinals. Cardinal Manning, at the head of the extremists, wishing the conclave to meet at Malta, even the word schism was uttered. Later accounts concur that the minority against holding the conclave at Rome is insignificant. The Riforma says that the Roman and German cardinals wish to elect a Pope of advanced age, but the Italian's one not intimately connected with the events of the late reign. The Italian Government has telegraphed the foreign governments, pledging the security of the conclave. Contrary to previous arrangements, the Pope's body was removed to-night to the Sixtine Chapel, and thence through a covered passage to St. Peter's, where it will lie in state Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. The alteration implies the hastening of the conclave.

London, February 9.—A special despatch from Rome to the Daily News says that Prince Bismarck has instructed the German Ambassador at Rome that Germany refrains from all interference till a new Pope is elected, after which event she may take action. The Time's Berlin despatch says that if a moderate Pope is elected Germany is expected to make overtures for an understanding.

FIVE HUNDRED FAMILIES IN HOBOKEN ON THE BRINK OF STARVATION.

New York, February 4.—There is a great deal of suffering among the poor of Hoboken. The fund set apart by the city is exhausted, and those dependent upon it are now thrown upon the charity of their neighbors, who unfortunately, in many cases are unable to give them aid. Councilmen Plunkett, Schmidt and Cressey went to Trenton on Saturday, and requested Assemblyman Lewis to secure the immediate passage of a bill empowering the Common Council of Hoboken to appropriate $3,000 or $4,000 to the Poor Fund. It is expected that the bill will be passed early this week.

In the mean time the distress is very great. Five hundred families, each averaging four persons, are without food or fuel. The bodies of two old men, who died at the close of last week, were allowed to remain in their wretched hovels unburied, neither their friends nor the Poor Commissioners being able to pay the funeral expenses. A generous undertaker ultimately buried the bodies. There is an old man who has been sick for six weeks, and in that time has had hardly anything to eat. When the City Physicians visited him he was found to be slowly dying of starvation. Numerous other cases of an equally distressing nature are reported from day to day. The office of the Poormaster is constantly besieged by aged people and sick men, women and children, pleading for aid. Mr. Lewis says the condition of affairs is becoming alarming, and if something is not done immediately many persons will starve to death.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

The March Number of Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine is, like all its predecessors, filled with good things. It would require more space than we now find at our disposal in which to refer to its contents in detail, suffice it to say that it contains over 70 different articles, embracing nearly every field of select literature, both secular and religious. It has 128 pages, music, a rich frontispiece, and nearly 100 splendid engravings—even its cover is beautifully gotten up. This delightful publication has become our nation's pride. It excels in art, literature, and cheapness all other magazines published anywhere, and is worthy of high honors and a universal circulation. It has already attained a proud position as the best Family herald, Home companion, etc., suitable for readers of all ages and creeds. The price of single copies is but 25 cents, annual subscription, $3, postpaid. Address, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

The cost of a passenger car, first-class, is given in detail by the Altoona Tribune, and foots up $4,423.

TURKEY'S CAPITAL TAKEN.

Report that the Russians Have Entered Constantinople Without Trouble.

London, February 6.—A Bucharest dispatch to Reuter's telegram company says: "The Roumanians did not stop hostilities around Rustchuk and Widden until Monday afternoon. They vigorously bombarded Widden on Sunday and Monday, and the position of the garrison was considered desperate."

The Post says: "The Russians are in Constantinople. This was the news last night current in London and we incline to think it is based upon official authentic intelligence. According to some diplomatists the Russians have possessed themselves of two forts in the Bayouk and Chekmedji lines. According to others they have gained still greater advantages. All are agreed that the capital of Turkey and the key of the east is in the hands of the czar. Indignation will be of little avail. It will be alleged that no deception has been practiced and we shall discover that this was one of the terms of the armistice which was never communicated to us.

"Yesterday the British ministry and naval force could at any moment occupy Constantinople, while the Austrian army could cut the Russians communications. To day the situation is entirely altertered. The British fleet can no longer advance to Constantinople and may find itself even barred out at the Dardenelles. The czar can now afford to laugh at Austrian menaces since his communications are open from Constantinople to Odessa or Sebastopol. Our pattering over a paltry £6,000,000 will probably cost us ten times that sum, but whatever the cost it is still to be hoped that the country will see its honor vindicated. This attack upon our honor will raise a feeling of resentment not to be appeased until we shall have taught our foe that we have the will and power to punish chicanery and maintain the empire which he is seeking to undermine.

London, February 9—The Central News says a telegram has been received by the Admiralty that neither Russia nor Turkey will object to the British fleet going to Constantinople.

St. Petersburg, February 9—The Russian Telegraphic Agency says that the despatch of the British fleet to the Bosphorus restores to Russia liberty of action. If the object is to co-operate in the maintenance of order and the attainment of a durable and equitable solution of the Eastern question, the fleet will be welcomed as an auxiliary. At any rate Russia will regulate her attitude by that of England.

It is stated that the Russians have captured 120,000 men, including twenty Pashas and 1,000 cannon, during the war.

Father Henman, pastor of the East Mauch Chunk Church, and through whom the "modern miracle" was performed, has made a report to Archbishop Wood, who pronounces the affair a delusion, and counselled Father Heinan, to do all in his power to correct the bad impression which may have been created.

Brownsville, Texas, February 6.—Hon. Nester Maxan was killed in a duel with M. De LaPena, at Matameras yesterday. The Parties were residents of Brownsville. The cause of their enmity is unknown.

Wm. C. Munson, a worthy citizen of Mt. Gilead, Ohio, was run over by the cars at Altoona, last week, and killed. He was going to New York to look after some interests he has in gold mines. Upon his person were found valuables aggregating $49,000, including gold, bank notes, and bills of exchange.

Exports for 1877, $620,000,000. Imports $480,000,000. Excess of exports, $140,000,000.

"A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM."

In a recent address before the Foreign Sunday School Association, the Rev. R. S. Storrs, D.D., said:

Did you ever think of the grand promises concerning the Millennium? There will be peace, verily; there shall be subjection of the natural forces of the beasts. But the ultimate and consummate promise is that "a little child shall lead them." When I think of the promise of millennium in our own civilization, my thought rests and fastens upon that—"a little child shall lead them." I do not mean these promises and prophesies of millennium rest in the steam-engines that are flying across the land and bridging the seas in Sixtme Chapel, and thence through a covered passage to St. Peter's, where it will lie in state Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. The alteration implies the hastening of the conclave.

They may work against Christianity as well as for it; they may work for evil as well as for good. But when I see the little child begining to lead the family circle as he does now, so that every plan is made with reference to that little child, the house is furnished with reference to that little child, prospects, enterprises in the world are modified or determined with reference to that little child; when I see the little child leading the church in the Sunday school; when I see the little child leading the State in the provision made for its education, for its reception into houses of refuge, if they are needed for it, and for its training for future service as a citizen of the country, then I say millennial promises are beginning to be fulfilled, the the little child is beginning to lead the nations already. Lionaries arise, new arts of music, one may say, are introduced, new forms of art in pictures are presented to the eye for the instruction and enjoyment of the little child; he is beginning to lead the world.

The sign of the coming of Christ was the babe in the manger; the sign of the coming millennium is "the little child shall lead them." It is according to the gospel and the whole genius of Christianity that we should make the training of little children within the christian church, not only within its own limits, but everywhere on earth, the first and chief work, and that the Christian church of America should be active and liberal in promoting this work, the Christian Church work in Europe. If we are to exert a power in Europe for renovating, it is through the story of this Babe and by his love. If we would do anything for the improvement of the world, we must do it through the children, and we may do it. And the fact that the instrument seems small in comparison with the greatness of the toil, is the reason we should believe that the work is divine, that God has power, and it is his glory to work transcendent results by what seem insignificant instruments; and when man approaches nearest to that he comes nearest to illustrating the Divine skill.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, will be sold at public vendue on the premises near Centre Hall, on SATURDAY, the 16 day of March next, the following real estate, the property of Jacob From, dec'd, to wit: ONE LOT, bounded west by lands of Geo. Durst, south by lot of Howard Harkins, east and north by turnpike road, containing about one-fourth of an acre, with Wagon-maker shop thereon erected.

One other LOT, bounded north by lot of Howard Harkins, west by lands of Geo. Durst, sr., south by another lot of said dec'd, east by turnpike, containing ONE HALF ACRE.

The third LOT, bounded north by the lot above described, west by lands of Geo. Durst, sr, south by land of John Neff, east by turnpike, containing ONE HALF ACRE. The last two described will be sold either seperate or together to suit purchasers.

Terms: One half the purchase money on confirmation of sale, the balance in one year, to be secured by judgment notes with legal interest. JOHN SHANNON,
feb14 Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Francis A. Harshbarger, of Potter's Mills, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement. W. J. THOMPSON,
14feb6t Adm'r.

Fashionable Dressmaker.

The udersigned respectfully announces her New Dressmakers Establishment in the house lately occupied by John H. Miller. All kinds of family sewing neatly done. Charges reasonable. Hoping to merit the patronage of the people of Centre Hall and vicinity by turning out neat and durable work. MRS. HARVEY SMITH.
20sept tf.

DARK DRESS GOODS

Especially adapted to WINTER and EARLY SPRING, but serviceable all the year round.

—OO—

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Have lately closed out the stocks of numerous Importers, and buying as usual, with ready cash, have secured many very desirable goods at almost their own prices, and certainly lower in some cases than similar qualities of goods have ever before been sold.

We propose to give to our customers the benefit of our extraordinary opportunities, and have, therefore, marked only such prices on all the goods as will pay us for handling and distributing them. The prices are the same, whether one dress pattern is ordered or a hundred.

ONE LOT BOURETTES, 10 CENTS.

ONE LOT BOURETTES, 12 1-2 CENTS.

ONE LOT BOURETTES (WOOL FILLING), 14 CENTS.

MOSS SUITINGS, 15 CENTS.

Some special bargains in

ENGLISH MATELASSES, AT 20 CENTS
Real value at the present time, 37½ cents.

MATELASSE BEIGE AT 20 CENTS.

MATELASSE BEIGE AT 25 CENTS.

MATELASSE BEIGE AT 31 CENTS.
These goods are very cheap indeed.

BEIGE MATELASSES, 50 CENTS.——Real Value 75 cts.

ONE CASE MOHAIR BRILLIANTINES,
In colors, at 25 cents; former price, 45 cents.

FINE TWILLED BEIGE AT 20 CENTS.

SUPER TWILLED BEIGE AT 25 CENTS.

ONE CASE EXTRA TWILLS,
Dark colors, at 18 cents. Just reduced from 25 cents.

CHOICE STYLES ENGLISH BOURETTES,
At 20 cents, at 25 cents, at 37½ cents.

Orders for evry make of **BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS** promptly filled at the **LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.**

In **SPRING CHINTZES, PERCALS AND CALICOES** we are showing an immense assortment, and are already making large sales.

In every Department of the House we are exhibiting bargains too numerous to specify in this card.

SAMPLES cheerfully forwarded by return mail, on application.

Attention is specially drawn to the fact that our **MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT** is so thoroughly organized that it is believed no other house in the country is so fully prepared to fill orders satisfactorily and promptly. In every instance we aim to so please our correspondent as to secure a permanent customer.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
7feb 6m PHILADELPHIA.

Centre Agricultural Society has chosen the following officers: President, Adam Hey, Bellefonte: Vice Presidents, John Rishel, Potter, John B. Mitchel, Ferguson Samuel Brugger, Unionville, T. B. Rupert, Walker. Secretary and Treasurer Clement Dale, Esq., Bellefonte.

MARRIED.

On Jan. 13, in the Lutheran Church in Orangeville, Ill., by Rev B. F. Pugh, Mr. Elias Heckman, of Twin Grove, Wis. (formerly of Centre county, Pa) to Miss Kate Ritzman, of Orangeville, Ill.

On 12, by Rev. Wm. Storer, Mr. D. C. Isingerich, of Linden Hall, and Miss Alice G, daughter of Dr. Stemm, of Millheim.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against the purchase of a note given by me to P. D Neff, for $90, on which $10 are paid, as I have not received value for same, and will not pay it unless compelled by law. P. C. FRANK.
7feb3t

Penn's Valley Institute.

The third term of this ACADEMIC SCHOOL will commence on the third Monday (15) in April, and continue ten weeks. Tuition per term, from $5 to $8—half in advance. Board from $2.50 to $3 per week. No deduction on account of absence, unless in case of protracted sickness. Location desirable. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
3m G. W. FORTNEY, Centre Hall, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE.—In Penn township, at the residence of the subscriber, on Thursday, March 14th, 1878, 4 Horses, 3 Cows, 2 springing Heifers, 2 stock Bulls, 9 head young Cattle, 1 brood Sow, Pigs, 2 broad wheel farm Wagons, 1 two-horse Wagon, 1 truck Wagon, 1 Buggy, 1 new Bobsled, 1 truck Sled, new Champion Reaper, with all the attachments to it, 1 double Roller, Thrashing Machine, fanning Mill, 1 corn fodder cutter, 1 Lewisburg Drill, 1 hay Rake, 1 circular wood Saw, 28 in. in diameter, 2 hay Ropes, pulleys and fork, Corn-scraper, Corn-planter, Cultivator, Harrows, Plows, Hay by the ton, horse-gears, saddle, fifth and sixth chains, etc., 2 setts hay Ladders, 1 sausage cutter, 1 new copper kettle, one iron kettle, 2 bureaus, 3 tables, 1 desk, lounge, bedsteads, chairs, carpets, tubs, &c. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, a. m. JONATHAN HARTER.
A. HARTER, Auctioneer. 31jan

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of David Rishel, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law, for settlement. JOHN RISHEL,
SAMUEL ILGEN,
feb7 6t Executors.

Where to Go and How to Go West!

2,000,000 acres of land for sale cheap in the garden of the West. For circulars, maps of Kansas, full information as to best Railroads to travel on, Tickets, Freight Rates, etc., apply or write to
WM SHORTLIDGE,
Agent Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe RR.
20dec 3m Bellefonte, Pa.

Valuable Farm AT PRIVATE SALE!

The undersigned offers for sale his farm in Potter township, Centre county, one mile east of Centre Hall, known as the Robert Pennington farm,

Containing 146 ACRES,

in good state of cultivation, no hills but gently rolling, most all limestone land, about 125 Acres cleared, balance woodland near the buildings. Upon the farm are a large BANK BARN,

Frame House, Nearly New,

of modern style, Hog pen, Smoke house etc., Two Apple Orchards on the farm, water piped into the house-yard and into barn yard. The farm is well fenced, and one mile from blacksmith shops stores, churches. The terms will be made easy.

Bounded on east by lands of late Sam'l Huston, south by lands of late Wm. Keller, west by Keller and Bible, and north by Bible and Huston. Also ninety-six acres of mountain land.

Address or apply to
ROBERT A. MEANS,
Lewistown,
2dec3m Mifflin county, Pa

AT COST!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS
In great abundance, at
GRENINGER'S STORE,
Coburn Station,

A full line of general merchandise carefully selected, and embracing all manner of
Dress Goods,
Carpets, Oil cloths,
Groceries, Glassware,
Tinware, Queensware,
Fish, &c., &c.

FURNISHING GOODS
of all kinds.
Hats and Caps
For men, boys and children.

Ladies and Gentlemen

call and be convinced that this is the cheapest place to buy goods in this section.

PRODUCE received in exchange for goods.
Remember the place—at
S. GRENINGER'S,
jan 31 y Coburn.

Spring Mills Market.

White Wheat, 1 15
Red " 1 15.
Rye, 50c.
Corn, ears, per bu. new, .45c
Oats, 25c.
Buckwheat, 75c.
Cloverseed, $4 00 to $4.50
Chop, per ton, $20.00.
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Potatoes, 30c. per bush.
Flour, per bbl, $6.25
Butter, 18c.
Tallow, 7c.
Hams 11c.
Shoulders 7c.
Sides 7c.
Rags, 2c.
Eggs per doz., 15c.
Coal, Egg, per ton, $4.50.
" Stove, 4.50.
" Chestnut, 4.25.
" Pea, 3.00.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.—by Shortlidge & Co.
Flour per barrel, wholesale, $6 25.
" retail, $7.00.
White wheat, 1 .15
Red " 1 15.
Rye, 55.
Corn, shalled, 45
Corn, cob, 40.
Oats, 28 to 30.
Barley, rye weight, 55.
Cloverseed $4 50 per 64 pounds.
Nova Scotia plaster, ground, 10 00.
Cayuga " $9 00.
Potatoes, .40.
Onions, .50c
Butter, per lb., .22c.
Lard,
Bacon, sides, 10c.
" shoulders, 10c.
" Hams, 14c.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS! Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use
WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS.
The only sure cure for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Billious complaints and Blood Diseases. No e genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cts for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 70 N 4th st Philadelphia. 6jan 1y nr 8y

GET READY
FOR WINTER!!
IF YOU WANT THE VERY BEST
AND CHEAPEST
PARLOR STOVES,
Buy the
"Laurel Wreath."
(Single or DOUBLE HEATERS.)
These stoves have TWO ROWS of lights, shaking and dumping grate, arranged to clean out the clinkers. No danger from gas, no parts to burn out, so as to let gas into the upper room. We make THREE SIZES of Single and TWO SIZES of Double Heaters of these justly popular Stoves.

IF YOU WANT THE VERY BEST
AND CHEAPEST
Cooking Stoves,
BUY THE
"ZENITH,"
Double Oven Range; or the
"Economy,"
Single Oven Range.
They are the best in the market, have SIX BOILER HOLES, shaking and dumping grate, APPLY THE HEAT TO ALL THE BOILERS AT ONCE. The oven is large and square, the doors tin-lined. The PLATES ARE HEAVY, unlike the light plates of city stoves—COMPARE THEM. We make a No. 8 and No. 9 of both these ranges.
All these stoves are WARRANTED, and you can get repairs from the Manufactory in one day.
For Sale by
J. A. REESMAN, CentreHall.
J. B. FISHER, Penn Hall.
SNOOK. SMITH & CO., Millheim.
G. R. SPIGELMYER, Woodward,
Manufactured by the
SLIFER, WALLS & SHRINER M'f'g Co.
LEWISBURG, PA.
We also manufacture the Celebrated BUCKEYE REAPER & MOWER, KEYSTONE CLOVER HULLER, COLE'S UNIVERSAL SULKY CULTIVATOR, New Model, Centre Draft, HORSE DUMPING HAY RAKE, HOOSIER GRAIN DRILL, BUCKEYE LEVER CORN SHELLER, Plows, Land Rollers, etc.

HARDWARE & STOVES. HARDWARE & STOVES.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

We have a very large and complete stock of Hardware, the largest that was ever before offered by any firm to the people of this county, and are selling at the very lowest possible rates

Iron, Steel and Nails, Locks, Glass and Putty.

Pure White Leads and Linseed Oil; Turpentines and Varnishes, all which we warrant to give satisfaction. Our Pure Lead will cover as much surface as any in the market and cannot be excelled for whiteness. READY MIXED PAINT put up in any quantity to suit people, from one-pound cans to one gallon cans, all ready for use. These paints we warrant to be mixed with pure lead and oil, and are free from all adulteration.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—We pay special attention to this branch, and keep a full line of Saws, Chisels, Hammers and Bailey's Iron Planes; Horse nails of all kinds, Trace Chains, Hames, Etc. FULL LINE OF SADDLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. COACH WOOD WORK.—Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels of the most improved patents; Mrs. Potts' Improved Flat Irons, cheap, convenient and durable—polished and nickel-plated. Johnston's Prepared Kalsomine; put up in 6-pound packages; easily put on, and cheaper than paper. We have all colors.

STOVES.

We have the only Reversible, Top-plate Cooking Stoves in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best bakers and the heaviest stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantees. Also all kinds of Ranges and other stoves. COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTONE COOK STOVE; IT IS THE HANDSOMEST IN THE WORLD.

VALENTINES & CO.,

HUMES' NEW BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PA.
ARE NOW PREPARED
For The Fall And Winter Trade.
Bargians Greater Than Ever!
WOOLLEN GOODS, COTTON GOODS,
Ladies and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Of every description. DRESS GOODS, in great variety. LADIES COATS, finest and largest assortment ever brought to Bellefonte.

SHAWLS,
BLANKETS,
HATS,
CAPS,
CLOTHING,

IN FACT EVERYTHING AND ANYTHING.

Remember we do business on the ONE PRICE PLAN and therefore insure our prices as the lowest,

☞ NEW GOODS OPENING EVERY DAY.

VALENTINES & CO.
H. HERMAN, Manager.

THE Dexter Spring

4,000 Set Sold last two years.

The Dexter Spring was a child of necessity. Three or four generations had been jerked almost to death or had their spines twisted into permanent curvature by the continous jerks of the Eliptic Spring, or latterly had their necks broken by the side throw of the Concord.

For these reasons the people demanded a Spring on which they could ride with ease and which would at the same time be strong and substantial.

For meeting this demand by supplying the CELEBRATED DEXTER SPRING which is so rapidly superceding the old styles the Dexter Spring Co. have no apology to offer but rather feel that they owe the Driving Fraternity an apology for *not having* produced it sooner.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR OF SPRINGS TO
DEXTER SPRING CO.,
HULTON, PA.
3jan20t Near Pittsburgh

Chas. H. Held,
Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler
Millheim, Centre Co., Pa.
All kinds of clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Manerville Patent Calender Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month and day of the month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time-keeper.
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted.

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
Receive Deposits,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold & Coupons.
ap1068tf

BRICK FOR SALE.—First class brick will be kept on hand for sale by J. O. Deininger at Zerbe's Centre Hall brick yards. These brick are offered so low that it will pay persons at a distance to come here for them.
Intending to continue in the manufacture of brick they will be kept constantly on hand, and fair inducements offered to purchasers.
17 aug tf. H. E. ZERBE

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS
S. T. Shugert, having purchased the Drug store on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, next door to Hall's hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked and filled it out with all the most popular

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY
SOAPS, COMBS AND BRUSHES,
TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES
FANCY AND TOILET
ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only. Physician's prescriptions carefully compounded and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.
This Store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.
19aptf S. T. SHUGERT.

—We print envelopes as low as $1 per thousand. Send us your envelopes. We print letter heads, and statements as low as $1,25 per 1000, when persons find the paper. This is lower than you can get it done for in the city.

SPRING MILLS
Grain Warehouse & Coal Yard.
H. KRUMREINE & SON.
New Warehouse now ready for the reception of grain, and the
Highest Cash Price Paid
Highest Cash Price Paid for all kinds of
Grain and Seed.
Grain and Seed.

COAL.
Chestnut, Small Stove, Lump, Pea, and Lime burners Coal always on hand at LOWEST PRICES. Also
Ground Plaster & Salt.
Hides! Hides!
Bring your hides and receive the best market price in cash for them.
6 dec. 3 m.

CENTRE HALL
DRUG STORE.
MILLER & SON.
(Successor to J. K. Miller & Son.)
Dealer in Pure Drugs and Medicines, Dye stuffs, and Druggist's sundries.
PURE WINE AND LIQUORS
For medicinal purposes.
The best brands of
CIGARS AND TOBACCO
always in stock.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
MILLER & SON

Jas. Harris & Co.
NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
PAINTS,
OILS, ETC.,
JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

GRAHAM & SON.

Graham & Son are offering extra inducements to
CASH BUYERS.
We have the largest and cheapest stock of BOOTS AND SHOES in Bellefonte and are determined to sell at such prices as will suit the pockets of every one. Now is the time to buy your fall and winter stock You can get a good solid Leather Button Shoe for Ladies, from $2.00 to 2.50.

Ladies' coarse shoes,	$1 25
Mens' coarse boots,	2.50
Childrens' school shoes,	1.00
Mens' wool lined gum boots,	3.00
" " " Buckle overshoes,	1.50
" " " Congress gaiters,	1.50
" " " Alaskas,	1.00
" all gum overshoes,	.60
Womens' all gum overshoes,	.40
Misses' all gum overshoes,	.35
Mens' lumberman's gums, solid heel extra heavy,	1.25

Let it be distinctly understood that these are all first-class Rubber Goods. 20maytf

W. R. CAMP'S
POPULAR.
Furniture Rooms!
CENTRE HALL, PA.
I manufacture all kinds of Furniture for Chambers, Dining Rooms, Libraries and Halls.
If you want Furniture of any kind, don't buy until you see my stock.

UNDERTAKING
In all its branches. I keep in stock all the latest and most improved Coffins and Caskets, and have every facility for properly conducting this branch of my business.
I have a patent Corpse Preserver, in which bodies can be preserved for a considerable length of time.
jul19 tf W. R. CAMP.

IMPORTAN TO TRAVELERS.
—THE—
BUSH HOUSE!
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Has been recently thoroughly renovated and repaired, and under the management of the New Proprietor, Mr. F. D. McCOLLUM, formerly of Pittsburg, is first-class in all its appointments
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
Are offered to those in attendance at court and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.
The largest and most superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.
All modern conveniences. Go try the Bush house.
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Coal and Lumber.

J. D. LONG,
SPRING MILLS, PA,
is now fully prepared to furnish all kinds of Coal and Lumber, upon short notice. His coal are kept under roof, and are from the
WILKESBARRE COAL MINES
BEST COAL I

Fashion Notes.

Chenille embroidery is in high favor.

Seaweed is the garniture for tulle dresses.

There is a new diagonal, soft, heavy serge.

Bonnets are smaller and hats larger than ever.

Orange color is the fancy of the moment in Paris.

Epaulettes of flowers are the novelty of the moment.

Metallic ribbons are to be used for trimmings of ball dresses.

Broderie antique with a corded ground is a popular trimming.

Satin and velvet are favorite combinations in trimming materials.

Silk, satin, velvet, and lace pockets are still worn for evening dresses.

Colored sets used for trimmings are cut both in facets and flat-dresses.

Necklaces of lace with drooping pendants are pretty on well-shaped necks.

Young ladies have their dancing dresses made with very short pointed trains.

Arabesque patterns in braiding and embroidery are the favorites of the hour

Some of the new bonnets and hats have double brims. Others have split brims.

Buttercups and Marshal Neil roses are in demand for evening dress trimings.

Long lace mittens, black, white, and colored, are to be worn for full evening dress.

Yellow, orange, and brown tints are used to a great extent in ball dresses this season.

Among new ornaments in silver and gold filagree are large gad flies with jewels for eyes.

Long Louis Quatorze waistcoats, simulated in brocade, satin, or damassee appear on evening dresses.

One of the coming fashions is ribbons seemingly woven of metal—yellow and red, gold, silver, steel and bronze.

In coiffures the hair is worn less high upon the head, but there is just as much chevalure needed as ever.

Plastrons and puffed fronts, extending from the throat to the bottom of the skirt, are very much worn for evening toilet.

Evening dresses are given an antique appearance by short, high-puffed sleeves, or Medici frills, in the armholes and around the neck.

Crimped crepe lisse frills are formed into cuffs to be worn outside the sleeve instead of inside; deep collars of the same go with the cuffs.

It is said that elderly ladies are going to wear evening robes of white silk and satin, made up very plain but profusely trimmed with lace.

Among the new goods is found duvet, or down cloth, a material made of the feathers of fowls, extremely light, warm, pliant, and impervious to rain or snow.

A new version of Fourreau is "the Cardinal robe," an elegant dinner dress made of scarlet faille, and trimmed with scarlet velvet frieses and passementeries.

An elegant novelty is feather ribbon. The centre is a wreath of flowers on a light ground. On either side a border of soft unravelled silk forms a feather-like fringe.

One of the prettiest of the new trimmings brought out this season is the marabout ribbon, made of woven swan's down; it comes in all colors and shades, and in pure white.

Among new things are stuffs for evening wear—silk or satin, in electric colors—pale blue, rose, or green—which seem to emit sparks of light; these effects being obtained by a new process of dyeing.

What Two Words were Good For.

Dean Stanley never loses a chance to make a point on an anniversary. When called upon to preside at any meeting, he always asks himself if the day is the anniversary of any great event, or the birthday of any famous person, in order to deduce some fitting lesson. On the last Saturday of the year he appeared at the industrial exhibition in London, and at once reminded the working-classes that that day was the anniversary of an event which happened 700 years ago, and which caused a great disturbance to the country. It was the anniversary of the murder of Thomas-a-Becket, in connection with whose life there was a circumstance which well illustrated the principle on which he was about to enlarge. People sometimes imagined that the small things they saw before them were not worthy of pursuit; whereas, in reality, small things often deserved consideration. A story was told which referred to the father and mother of Thomas-a-Becket. His father, who was a Londoner, went to the crusades, and having been taken prisoner, married an Eastern lady. He was afterwards ransomed and returned to England, but he was unable to carry away his wife with him, and she remained in Syria. She, however, determined to travel to England—a difficult task, as she knew only two words of English, "Gilbert" (the name of her husband), and "London." She got through Europe by mentioning at every town she came to the word "London," at which place she eventually arrived. When there she made use of her other word, "Gilbert," and, having found her way from street to street, she at last discovered the house of her husband near London bridge. This was an example of the effect that could be produced by making the very greatest use of whatever little knowledge she possessed.—*New York Tribune.*

Oswego's Romance.

The Oswego (N. Y.) *Palladium* gives the following pleasant little story, in which Oswego, Franklin and Jefferson counties have a share: Memories differ on the point, but it was either twenty or twenty-five years ago that Mr. George Adams, a rising young lawyer of Malone and a widower, was married to Miss Treadway of this city. Miss Treadway was at that time a handsome woman of perhaps twenty-five, and Mr. Adams was an imposing-looking man, some ten years his wife's senior. Their tempers were incompatible, and after a couple of years of married life they were divorced, Mrs. Adams coming home to her father's house and Adams continuing his law business at Malone. A few years after this Mr. Adams went into the Eastern States and married a lady named Jones, who, we understand, has relatives living near New Haven, in this county. This marriage was with but little result about two years ago Mrs. Adams No. 3 died. About this time Mr. Adams had risen to the prominence of a judge, and was working gradually up. Three months ago Mrs. Adams received a letter from har former husband the purport of which can be surmised only; but a correspondence was begun between them, and day before yesterday Mrs. Adams accompanied by a couple of lady friends frora here, met Mr. Adams in Mansville, at the residence of a sister of his first wife, where the long-separated couple were again joined in the bonds of wedlock, which it is hoped no man can again put asunder. Mr. Adams has two daughters by his wife living, one of whom is married and resides at Sandy Creek. All's well that ends well.

How Animals are Treated in Japan.

Professor Morse says in the *Popular Science Monthly:* Dr. David Murray has called my attention to the very important services performed by the crows and a kind of hawk which act as scavangers. We are so accustomed at home to find these birds especially wild and wary that it is a somewhat startling sight to see them perching on the buildings in a crowded city like Tokio, and swooping down in front of you in quest of food which might otherwise decay and vitiate the atmosphere. The destructiveness and brutality, generally speaking, of the children of Christian nations lead to the the stoning of dogs, cats and birds of all kinds. In Japan such a thing is unknown, and a stone thrown at a dog (I speak from experience) is generally answered by an inquiring look, hens hop out of the way, and even cats do not take the hint? In other words, the crows and hawks are never molested, and the result is that all carrion and other stuff left in the streets are pounced upon and carried off immediately.

Foundries of the Bronze Age.

Of the various deposits of the bronze age which have been hidden under ground, and which have been discovered by chance, there are two kinds, foundries and treasure-keeps, to which may be added certain stations or centres of habitation not yet well determined, and a great number of burial-places that are in no manner indicated on the surface. A foundry is generally nothing more than a simple cavity dug in the soil, which contains merely the materials, in greater or less completeness, of a worker in bronze—ingots of metal, crucible buttons, blocks, slag, fragments of objects which have been used, or objects themselves injured and unserviceable, and finally crucibles, molds, pincers, and sometimes new objects, fresh from the mold and unfinished. Such foundries have been discovered at many points in Europe, but particularly in France, Savoy, and Germany. The foundry at Larnaud is an excellent example. From it there were taken 1,485 pieces, evidently of the close of the age of bronze. The most striking point of all these foundries is their general uniformity. They are usually found near the banks of rivers, and were probably not far from centres of population. They seem to mark the passage or sojourn, during a period more or less extended, of workmen belonging to a single caste, who had no fixed habitation in the country, as native workmen would have had. In fact, these foundries are all in isolated situations, and no trace of any dwellings is to be found in their neighborhood. It cannot be denied that dwellings may disappear, wooden houres be reduced to dust, and even the stones used in them be dispersed and elsewhere used; but there are products of human industry which never disappear, and which give evidence of man in even the most remote ages. The treasure-keeps are composed of entirely new objects which have never been used, sometimes several attached together, and taken a number at once from the same mold. They are found in little cavities, hollowed out expressly to receive them, in which their owners seem to have concealed them for short periods of time. Generally these treasure-keeps, those of the Alps, at least, are found in high places, not far from the passes frequented by travelers passing from one country to another. Nothing in the neighborhood indicates either a foundry or even a station of any kind; the places are totally uninhabited. Can these deposits be held to be anything more than collections made for trade? Were they not concealed in these hiding-places by the very men who in the valleys melted and recast the deteriorated products of their own industry? Everything points to this as the true origin of these treasure-keeps, and it only remains to determine the route which these workmen took to know whether they passed from France into Italy or from Italy into France.—*The Galaxy.*

An Indoor Game.

There is a jolly indoor game for the winter called "Fagot Gathering," which has been described in print before, but it makes so much fun that many who have never heard of it will be glad if we tell about it here.

First you take some slips of paper—as many as there are players—and on one of them you write "Fagot Gatherer;" on each of the rest write either "good wood" or "snapper," making three times as many "good woods' as "snappers." Of course, anybody who knows anything about wood fires will see that some sticks will burn quietly and brightly while others will crack and snap and fly without the least warning. You put the papers into a hat, and each player takes one, telling nobody what is written on it. Every one then sits as near to the wall as possible, leaving a clear space in the middle of the room, and the player who has chosen the "Fagot-gatherer" proceeds in a serious, business-like way to bundle his fagots. He or she chooses four or five girls or boys, standing them together to represent a fagot, and then makes similar groups of the rest in other parts of the room. This done, he begins to "bind the fagots" by walking slowly around each group, making with his arms such motions as a fagot binder would make. The "sticks" are quiet until the binder lets his arms fall, but then comes a sudden change; the "good woods" run to their seats, but the "snappers" chase the "binder" and try to touch him before he can begin to bind another "fagot," failing in this they have to go and mourn among the "good woods." Then the binding of the second "fagot" goes on, like that of the first. But when a "fagot gatherer" is touched, the "snapper" takes the place of the "gatherer," who goes and rests himself. The game ends when all the "fagots" have been used up in this way, and its then begun again by another selection of papers from a hat. The fun is in the frights and surprises of the "fagot gatherer," who, of course, does not know who is a "good wood" and who a "snapper;" and all do their best to avoid betraying themselves. If you have a good big room and lots of players you will find this game as full of fun as you can wish.—*St. Nicholas.*

A Scheming Woman.

The number of women who live by their wits in New York, says the *Herald* of that city, is very large, and is daily growing larger. Some of these women are really very industrious and very clever in their peculiar line; one, now residing in elegant style uptown, has acquired quite a little fortune by trading in her "influence." She has a large circle of acquaintances among moneyed men, and has also a ready perception, a glib tongue and a keen, instinctive knowledge of human nature. These qualities she is turning to the utmost pecuniary account. She is a married woman, though her husband is a nonentity, practically speaking, and keeps house up town. There in the evenings she receives calls from numerous bankers, brokers and others, whom she elegantly and pleasantly entertains, and meanwhile "talks them" into, wheedles or coaxes or argues them into favorable notice of any scheme she may have at the time a pecuniary interest in. She does a paying business in this line, as she never undertakes any but a big scheme and a plausible scheme, and when once she undertakes it does her "level best" to carry it through. Not long ago the lady talked up a mine, got most of the stock subscribed through her own exertions and took her pay in the shape of an extensive roll of greenbacks, for it is characteristic of this personage that she will never take "commissions." She demands so much money down and generally, having proved that she is worth it, gets it. By her earnings in this line, *sub rosa*, of course, she makes the major part of the family income and clothes herself and her daughters in excellent style. The lady is widely known by Wall street and Broad street magnates and is held in high esteem with them, as she is considered equally shrewd and "square."

Indian Archery.

Indian archery is somewhat different from that practiced by the young ladies and gentlemen of more civilized society. These latter take the arrow between their fingers, place it against the bowstring, and make it assist in bending the bow. An Indian does not do this. He takes his arrow between the thumb and index finger, and pulls the bowstring with his middle finger; nor does he raise his arrow as our boys and girls do; he shoots straight out from the shoulder, and appears to take no aim whatever. He hits the mark, though, too often, as the soldiers about the garrison can tell, who have flung their caps or hats into the air, at some Indian's suggestion, only to have them pierced by the unerring arrow. The growing papooses, that is as soon as these are able to toddle, are furnished with bows and arrows, of which the points have been sharpened, and may be seen about the reservations shooting at marks, at small birds, or anything else that may happen to attract their attention. They generally become expert at the age of about ten or twelve, but are the pleasures of the chase, until they are sixteen or eighteen. Then is the time the real pleasure of the Indian is found to culminate in his first hunt after buffalo.—*St. Louis Evening Post.*

A Plantation Wedding.

One of the most notable events in the social world of the present season, says the New Orleans *Times*, was the wedding of the youngest daughter of Col. Effingham Lawrence, and Mr. Arthur C. Gilman, of New York city. The wedding was at the Magnolia plantation, one of the finest of the many fine sugar estates of the lower coast, and for many years the home of Col. Lawrence. A very large number of invitations were issued, and the preparations for entertainment were on a scale in keeping with the well-known hospitality of Col. Lawrence. The steamboat Martha, chartered for the occasion, conveyed those of the guests who were from the city to the plantation, where they arrived shortly after ten o'clock. The scene on the arrival of the boat was a very striking one. For a quarter of a mile, at least, along the river front there were numerous bonfires, while through the orange grove, which skirts the river and partly surrounds the mansion house, appeared innumerable lights, which brought the beautiful grounds of Magnolia and the many buildings of the plantation into bold relief. Hundreds of colored people—the great majority of them former slaves of Col. Lawrence—and their children lined the river bank and filled the grounds. The ancient mansion of Magnolia, built more than half a century ago, and under the roof of which many of the most notable men of the nation have been entertained, was made to appear almost like a fairy place. The dark green leaves of the orange trees, the evergreen cedar, and beautiful white flowers were twined in wreaths and wound about the balusters of the stairways and hung in the rooms, presenting everywhere scenes of rare beauty. In the wedding room was an altar, and above it hung a marriage bell of orange and white flowers.

The bride's dress was of white silk, cut in princess style, and trimmed with white tulle and orange blossoms. After the ceremony and the congratulations came the festivities.

Recent American Earthquakes.

Professor C. G. Rockwood, Jr., contributes to the American *Journal of Science and Arts* a record of the earthquakes which have occurred on the American continents from May 10, 1876, to November 18, 1877. These aggregate about sixty-five distinct shocks, the distribution of which is approximately as follows: California, thirteen; Territories, nine; Canada and Eastern States, nine; Southern States, eight; Western States, seven; Middle States, four; Central America, three; South America, seven; West Indies, three, and Sandwich Islands, two.

The severest earthquakes reported are those which occurred on May 19 and November 4, 1877. The first was a series of severe shocks lasting four or five minutes and followed by a destructive tidal wave along the coast of Peru and Chili. On the Peruvian coast the wave was from twenty to sixty feet high, and caused immense destruction in the harbors. It is supposed to have originated near Iquique, and its average rate of progress was to Callao 228 miles per hour, to San Francisco 348 miles, to Honolulu 408 miles, and to Australia 378 miles.

The earthquake which occurred on November 4 was felt throughout a large part of Canada, New York, and New England. In some places it lasted for twenty seconds; reports from others fix its duration at four or five minutes. In the valley of the St. Lawrence river the vibration was sufficient to overturn crockery, crack ceilings, and in a few cases to throw down chimneys.

Newspapers at the White House.

The Boston *Herald's* Washington correspondent says: The white house is liberally supplied with newspapers, only a few of which are kept on file. Grant used to have one of his secretaries cut out the leading editorials on political topics in the New York daily papers, and occasionally from papers published in other cities, which cuttings were handed to him in a bunch for his personal perusal late in the afternoon or in the evening. Mr. Hayes does not follow this system; or, rather, he has materially modified it. It is the duty of one of the clerks at the white house to take charge of all the newspapers received. Enough of them to fill a bushel-basket is received every day. Many of them are unimportant. The newspaper clerk cuts from most of the influential papers such editorial and other matter as he thinks of interest to the President, which he afterwards pastes in scrap-books, of which a series is kept. The President, from time to time, runs over these scrap-books and sees what the newspapers of the country are saying about him and his administration. Mrs. Hayes takes a number of religious weeklies, mostly of the Methodist denomination, and these, with an illustrated paper, and copies of daily papers, containing matters of special interest to the family of the white house are usually to be found scattered over the library tables.

Ancient Greek Ballots.

A few days ago, writes an Athens correspondent, I was fortunate enough to have four in my hand—genuine ballots, corresponding exactly to the description given of them by the Scholiast to Æschinus, and having engraved on them the large clear letters, the Greek words signifying public ballots. They look for all the world like bronze whirligigs. They consist of a disk about two inches in diameter, with an axle in the middle, projecting about three-quarters of an inch on each side. Those which represent the negative vote have the axle perforated, so that a pretty thick knitting-needle might be passed through it; those which represent the positive vote have the axle solid. The ballot-box evidently had an opening shaped like a cross, and each voter had two votes given him, one bored and one unbored. These he no doubt covered with the folds of his robe, and when he came to drop them into the boxes, he took hold of them by placing his thumb on one end of the axle and his middle finger on the other, so that no one could tell when he dropped a positive and when a negative vote.

His Ears.

An unusual and somewhat alarming accident occurred the other day on the San Rafeal ferry boat, says a San Francisco exchange. Crossing the boat, about breast-high above the deck, is the shaft to which the wheels are attached, and all who pass aft to the ladies' cabin are compelled to reverently bow in order to pass under it. On the occasion mentioned this rite was in course of performance by young Mr. C., who, having just come in out of the rain, had wet ears. His sudden genuflexion threw forward these organs, bringing the tip of one of them in contact with the revolving shaft to which it clung like a damp dishcloth, and in one revolution had wound about it. Another turn of the shaft lifted Mr. C. clear of the deck and set him rolling at the rate of twenty revolutions a minute, until the engine was stopped by some compassionate person and the sufferer unwound like a spool of cotton. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered to speak he explained that the end of his necktie had caught in the shaft; but his ear contradicted his tongue, and being ten times as big had the better of the dispute.

Fruit as Medicine.

A London paper remarks upon the great number of oranges eaten by the Spaniards, it being no uncommon thing for the children of a family to consume ten or a dozen oranges before breakfast, which is some hours later than in our hurrying nation. Such wholesale consumption of what we look upon as a luxury appears to have no ill effect. The testimony of a late eminent physician authorizes the use of fruit as most wholesome immediately upon waking in the morning; he, in fact, prescribed such a regimen to a friend as the only invigorating and permanent cure for indigestion, facetiously remarking that he gave her a piece of advice, which, if it were known to his dyspeptic patients, would cost him his practice, as they might prefer so simple a remedy to his professional visits.

Moose-Hunting.

There are three modes of hunting the moose, termed still-hunting, fire-hunting and calling, writes C. C. Ward in *Scribner's Magazine*. There was another mode, which, I am happy to say, legislation has in a great measure suppressed. I refer to the wholesale slaughter of the unfortunate animals when the deep-lying snows of a protracted winter had imprisoned them in their yards, and rendered them only a too easy prey to the unprincipled butchers who slew them for the sake of their skins.

To be successful in still-hunting, or creeping upon the moose, necessitates the aid of a skillful Indian guide; very few, if any, white men ever attain the marvelous precision with which an Indian, to whom the pathless forest is an open book which he reads as he runs, will track to its death an animal so exceedingly sensitive to the approach of man. This gift, or instinct, seems born with the Indian, and is practiced from his early childhood. It is not uncommon to find little Indian boys in the forest several miles from the wigwam, armed with a bow and arrows, the latter having an old knife-blade inserted in the heads. One little fellow named Socotoma was a very expert shot, and won betide *mitchi-ess*, the grouse, and *mataguis*, the hare, if they happened in the way of little Socotoma when he was on the war-path; and although he could not thus be killed, even *mooin*, the bear, would be likely to feel the "stinging arrow."

The finely modulated voice of the Indian is especially adapted to imitate the different calls and cries of the denizens of the forest, and with a trumpet of birch bark, he will imitate to the life, the plaintive low of the cow-moose, and the responsive bellow of the bull. Early morning, twilight, or moonlight are all favorable to this manner of hunting. The Indian, having selected a favorable position for his purpose, generally on the margin of a lake, heath or bog, where he can readily conceal himself, puts his birchen trumpet to his mouth, and gives the call of the cow-moose, in a manner so startling and truthful that only the educated ear of an Indian could detect the counterfeit. If the call is successful, presently the responsive bull-moose is heard crashing through the forest, uttering his blood-curdling bellow or roar, and rattling his horns in defiance to all rivals, as he comes to the death which awaits him. Should the imitation be poor, the bull will either not respond at all, or approach in a stealthy manner and return on discovery of the cheat. Moose-calling is seldom attempted by white men, the gift of calling with success being rare even among the Indians.

Fire-hunting, or hunting by torch-light, is practiced by exhibiting a bright light, formed by burning bunches of birch bark, in places known to be frequented by moose. The brilliant light seems to fascinate the animal, and he will approach within range of the rifle. The torch placed in the bow of a canoe is also used as a lure on a lake or river, but is attended with considerable danger, as a wounded, or enraged moose, will not unfrequently upset the canoe.

The mode of hunting which generally prevails is that of still-hunting, or creeping upon the moose, which is undoubtedly the most sportsman-like way, and affords the greatest pleasure. Still-hunting can be practiced in September, and all through the early winter months, until the snow becomes so deep that it would be a sin to molest the poor animals.

Stanley.

Dr. Holland says of Stanley, the great African explorer, in *Scribner's Magazine:* When he arrived in America, after his splendid feat—than which none more heroic and daring has been performed during this century, except a later one by himself—he was received with a small burst of enthusiasm, which soon died out, when it was found that he could not lecture, and would not be lionized. Nothing was forgiven to him on account of strangeness to society, and the social cold shoulder was turned toward him by all those who could neither tell a hero when they saw him, nor hold him at his superlative value when they had him in their hands.

Stanley lived, in New York for some time, his social relations limited to a few congenial men and women, who reverenced his manhood, and believed in him. Then he went away, and, at last, we heard of him engaged in organizing a force to march across Africa. When he received the dispatch which summoned him to this task, it threw him into a violent fever. He knew what the undertaking was. No one else did; and for more than three years he has been engaged in the gigantic task of managing hundreds of wild men, in the midst of thousands of wilder men, in a passage through a wilderness thousands of miles in extent. He has had to pierce forests, thread rivers, cross lakes, tread morasses, and fight wild beasts and savage men by day and by night. His one will has directed and controlled everything. The strain upon him must have been terrible—three summers and three winters long. Can any one imagine his joy as he traced the Congo to the sea, and caught sight of the waves that connected him with his home?

Cost of an Emperor's Bath.

A curious case of defamation has just been decided here, writes a Paris correspondent. One morning in the month of June last the emperor of Brazil went to the Hammam (Turkish baths,) at six o'clock. The people were roused out at once, and, although the hour was an unaccustomed one, the proprietor soon had all his employes on foot. In a few minutes Dom Pedro was in his bath, going successively through all the stages of the establishment having himself kneeded, and taking a nap after the pipes and coffee. Up to that point everything went well. The emperor was delighted, and said that he had seen nothing equal to this establishment either in England or America. He offered to pay, but the proprietor declined to receive the usual five-franc piece from a monarch. The next day the *Monde* stated that Dom Pedro had taken a bath at the Hammam and had been charged 500 francs for it. The director wrote a letter to deny this assertion, and while the journal published the letter, it accompanied it by disagreeable comments, reiterating, in fact, the original charge. The director brought suit against the *Monde*, but it took a long while to get the testimony of the emperor. Finally he was chased down and stated in a letter that he had not paid a sou for his splendid bath. With this evidence the director went into court, and the *Monde* was condemned to pay 200 francs fine, 200 francs damages, and a hundred for inserting the judgment in the papers.

Dairy Exports.

The following is a statement of the quantity and value of butter and cheese exported from the United States during the periods named:

	Butter.		Cheese.	
	Quantity, lb.	Value.	Quantity, lb.	Value.
1790	.....	$48,587	144,734	$14,473
1820	1,960,024	.....	766,431	81[illegible],297
1850	5,876,175	.....	13,020,512	1,215,[illegible]
1860	7,540,914	1,144,321	15,515,709	1,566,630
1861	10,501,201	2,356,[illegible]	22,261,429	2,321,321
1865	35,172,415	6,782,749	49,646,864	4,324,864
1866	21,388,186	7,234,173	53,080,468	11,684,927
1869	1,254,552	1,[illegible],[illegible]96	3,[illegible],[illegible]95	6,457,[illegible]06
1872	7,746,[illegible]2	1,[illegible],[illegible]12	49,[illegible],[illegible]25	9,[illegible],[illegible]18
1876	4,641,[illegible]04	1,[illegible],[illegible]96	97,[illegible],[illegible]04	12,[illegible],[illegible]98
1877	21,627,343	4,424,616	167,264,666	12,[illegible],[illegible]37

The following is also a statement showing the quantity and value of cheese exported from the Dominion of Canada to all countries during the years hereunder mentioned:

	Butter, lb.	Value.	Cheese, lb.	Value.
1868	10,649,743	$1,698,042	6,141,370	$620,543
1872	19,069,448	3,612,679	16,424,025	1,840,284
1876	12,399,206	2,540,804	30,024,060	3,701,266
1877	12,920,368	2,714,668	29,908,342	3,035,198

What a Reviler Got.

An English correspondent relates the following fresh story of the times of the Commune in Paris: As several Versaillese were being led away to be shot, one man in the crowd that accompanied them to see the shooting, made himself conspicuous by taunting and reviling the prisoners. "There," said one of the prisoners at last, "don't you try to get out of it by edging off into the crowd, and pretending you are one of them. Come back here; the game is indigestion, facetiously remarking that he gave her a piece of advice, which, if it were known to his dyspeptic patients, would cost him his practice, as they might prefer so simple a remedy to his professional visits.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives has passed a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the cause and consequence of the railroad riots last summer.

Henry Ward Beecher has been appointed chaplain of a Brooklyn regiment of militia and has accepted the position.

At a meeting of the principal coal companies of the country, held in Philadelphia, a board of control signed an agreement forming a combination for the year. According to the terms of agreement the production of coal for the year is limited to a certain per centage of sales by each company.

The sexton of a church in Greenpoint, N. Y., threw muriatic acid over a number of boys who were annoying him, and severely burned five of them. He was arrested.

James M. Braun, county clerk of Hudson county, N. J., disappeared, leaving a deficit of about $18,000.

Nine men convicted at Reading, Pa., of taking part in the labor riots in that city last July, received the following sentences: Hezekiah Wooten and John Squint each to two years' imprisonment; Thomas Fragois and John Null, one year; Aaron Dasse, three months; and Robert Reber, who pleaded guilty, nine months; and each to pay a fine of $1 and costs.

A large fire in Worth street, New York, destroyed property valued at about $75,000.

George B. Bigelow, of Boston, charged with embezzling $40,000 belonging to an estate of which he was trustee, has been held for trial.

Alfred Hill, a laborer, was instantly killed and Ferris Woodruff, engineer, was fatally scalded by the bursting of a boiler belonging to the Standard oil refinery at Constable's Point, N. J.

At a mass meeting held in New York resolutions were passed opposing a proposed reduction of the salaries of public school teachers.

The New York Senate, by a vote of 23 to 3, adopted a resolution denouncing the Bland silver bill.

The shoe manufacturers of Lynn, Mass., are rapidly filling up their shops with new men, and many of the striking Crispins are returning to work.

As Frank Leslie, the New York publisher, was returning from a visit to the President, at Washington, he was arrested in Philadelphia on a charge of libel, preferred by a lawyer named Wrigley, whose arrest for alleged fraudulent transactions Mr. Leslie had caused at Lake George, last summer.

At an explosion of nitro-glycerine in a North Adams (Mass.) factory, E. J. Wilson, an employe, was blown to pieces.

The Providence (R. I.) board of trade passed resolutions against the remonetization of silver.

Johanna Elaherty, a widow seventy years old, committed suicide by drowning at Palmer, Mass.

The trunk lines held a meeting in New York and agreed to restore the old freight rates from Boston to the West. A plan was also adopted for stopping the cutting of rates in the West.

Hugh J. Jewett, receiver of the Erie railroad company, was arrested in New York upon an affidavit of an English bondholder, who charged him with misapplication of the funds of the financial condition of the road, with intent to deceive the stockholders.

Recent heavy fires: The furniture factory of E. M. Holmes & Co., Boston, and six adjoining tenements, were destroyed by fire, involving a loss of not $500,000; at Philadelphia, a four-story building in Chestnut street, occupied by H. P. & W. P. Smith, dry goods merchants, was burned to the ground, and a loss caused of about $500,000; and in Brooklyn the Ameling pork-packing establishment was destroyed by the flames, causing a loss estimated at $50,000.

The recent heavy snow storm caused considerable damage all over the country, and particularly on the Atlantic coast. Several vessels were driven ashore, one at Asbury Park, N. J., another outside the capes of the Delaware river, and a third on Fisher's island, Long Island. Travel on the railroads was also impeded to some extent.

There were 129 failures in New York during January, with liabilities aggregating $7,113,-039 and assets, $1,433,839.

Western and Southern States.

The application of the members of the Louisiana returning board to have their case removed to the federal court has been denied by Judge Whitaker, of New Orleans.

Wicker's flouring mills at Shields, Ind., and the cotton batting mills of Wilson & Co., at Carrollton, Ky., were destroyed by fire. Total loss, $35,000.

A number of buildings were destroyed by a fire in Towsontown, Md., causing a loss of about $45,000; partially insured.

Messrs. Anderson, Kenner and Casanave, members of the Louisiana returning board, were arrested in New Orleans on a writ issued by a State court. Ex-Gov. Wells could not be found.

Eight men imprisoned in the county jail at Columbus, Ohio, succeeded in making their escape by cutting a piece out of the iron floor of the cell and tunneling under the wall of the building.

The reported raid of Sitting Bull into the United States from British America is denied; but it is asserted that should he take such a step General Miles and his small command of troops would be the danger of defeat at the hands of the Indian chief, with his formidable force of 2,000 warriors.

A special dispatch to the Galveston (Texas) *News* from Laredo, says: Reports have reached here that on January 22 a party of fifty Mexicans, mostly from Texas, under command of Colonel Salinas, an adherent of Lerdo, attacked the towns of Candela, Saviras and Hidalgo, in the State of Tamaulipas. They seized the principal citizens of these towns and forced them to pay $6,000 for their release. They gave the governments of the marauders that the inhabitants thought there were three separate bands. Cavalry started in pursuit of them from different points, upon which they separated, and twenty of the band crossed into Texas below Laredo. It is said that the raid was planned at this place.

The First National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., has suspended.

Mr. Peter Cooper has under consideration a plan for opening a free institution for girls, in South Carolina, to be similar in its workings to the Cooper Institute, New York. Mr. Cooper thinks the "Limestone Springs," about four miles from Spartanburg, to be admirably adapted for the purpose of his project, and says: "I wish to do something for the South, and show that a Northern man has some interest in the welfare of the Southern people."

During a terrific gale the steamer Metropolis, of New York, from Philadelphia for Para, South America, having on board about 250 persons, was wrecked off Carrituck Beach, on the North Carolina coast, not far from the recent disaster to the United States steamer Huron. The vessel struck at about 6:30 in the evening, and immediately a terrible scene of confusion arose among those on board, many of whom were laborers engaged to help build a railroad in South America. The steamer was loaded with railroad iron and other appliances necessary to build the road. As soon as the Metropolis struck she began to break to pieces and washed passengers and crew overboard. Owing to the remoteness of the telegraph from the scene of disaster the first accounts were meagre. About fifty persons were washed ashore, but it is thought the rest met a watery grave.

From Washington.

The House committee on public buildings and grounds have agreed to report a bill for the appropriation of a fire-proof building on the Smithsonian Institute grounds, to be used as a national museum.

The vote in the Senate on Senator Matthews' resolution declaring the right of government to pay the bonds in silver came within one of being a two-thirds majority, it failed.

A convention of delegates from the State agricultural societies of the country is to be held in Washington late in February.

Judge J. B. Kerr, an ex-member of Congress, died suddenly in Washington recently.

The House committee on elections has decided the California contested election case of Wigginton (Democrat) against Pacheco (Union Republican), the sitting member, in favor of the former, by a vote of seven to four.

Senator Matthews' resolution in favor of silver, which was passed in the Senate by one vote less than a two-thirds majority, has passed the House by 183 to 70—eleven more than a majority, but two-thirds.

Mayor E. A. Burke, of New Orleans, who was sent to Washington in the interests of Tilden and Nicholls, after the Presidential elections of 1876, denies the allegations of Hon. W. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, that there was a corrupt bargain between representatives of the President and Congressmen to vote for Mr. Hayes' title in return for the withdrawal of United States troops from Louisiana and the recognition of the Nicholls government.

The Senate committee on foreign relations has decided, by a majority vote, to recommend that the nomination of Henry W. Hilliard, as minister to Brazil be confirmed.

The cabinet has decided to resume the coinage of the trade dollars at the Philadelphia mint.

The House committee of ways and means have made public the proposed new tariff bill. It provides that on and after January 1, 1879, all articles not named in the bill shall be free of duty. It makes heavy reductions in the number of articles and some of the rates of duties. It abolishes the charges and commissions in ascertaining dutiable values under the present law, and adds five per cent. to make the dutiable value at the last foreign port of exportation. It discriminates ten per cent. against the products of all countries discriminating in duties against us. This will add ten per cent. to all importations from France and several other countries. It gives free raw materials to manufacturers for export; prohibits the importation of obscene articles or books; protects trade marks; tries to prevent the importation of diseased live animals; limits wearing apparel to $200; admits steam plows and other steam agricultural machinery free; extends the free importation of articles imported by religious, educational, scientific, and charitable associations; encourages the importation of superior breeding animals and of foreign inventions; admits life-saving apparatus free, and all foreign materials used in ship-building; makes further provision for carrying out the treaty of Washington; abolishes all customs districts where it costs more than half to collect the revenue, and admits free all articles intended for government uses.

By a new rule several hundred lobbyists have been excluded from the floor of the House.

Mexico has paid the second installment of $300,000 on account of the award made by a joint commission in favor of American citizens.

Foreign News.

A dispatch from Constantinople states that the Turkish delegates have been ordered to accept the peace conditions exacted by Russia, which are stated to include the following: Servia to be independent, without compensations; Montenegro to receive Antivari, Niesics and Spuz, and a portion of the territory bordering on Lake Scutari; Russia to hold Batoum, Kars and Erzeroum until a war indemnity of £20,000,000 is paid; the Dardanelles to be opened to Russian men-of-war; Bulgarian autonomy to be conceded rather on the principle of the Lebanon than on the plan of the Constantinople conference, and Turkey to nominate a Christian governor for a long term of years subject to ratification by the powers; Bulgaria not understood to include Thrace, but left to extend to the line of the Balkans; part of the Russian army to embark at Constantinople for their return home, and the final treaty of peace to be signed at Constantinople by the Grand Duke Nicholas. This agreement will satisfy Russian military honor without involving the occupation of Constantinople.

The following dispatch has been received from the American vice-consul at Shanghai: "An appalling famine is raging through the four provinces in North China. Nine millions of people are reported as being destitute. Children are daily sold in the markets for food. The foreign relief committee appeals to America and England for assistance."

The French Academy of Science has awarded the Lalande prize in astronomy to Professor Hall, the American discoverer of Mars' moons.

The death of Sir Edward Creary, the English historian, is announced.

Forty-seven prisoners were released from the Havana fortress by the captain-general of Cuba, in honor of the marriage of King Alfonso.

Terrible suffering prevailed among the thousands of Mahommedan fugitives who were seeking transportation across the straits of Bosphorus, and hundreds perished from hunger, cold and exhaustion.

J. A S. Ritterhausen, Hamburg cotton importer, who failed recently, have both committed suicide.

Large mass meetings all over England have been held in favor of peace.

The Russian steamer Constantine sunk an Ottoman steamer at Batoum on the Black sea by means of a torpedo.

There are 150,000 refugees, victims of the war, at Constantinople, and as they are nearly all destitute and deprived of the means of existence, an outbreak is feared.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the resolution of Mr. Matthews declaring the right of the government to pay the bonds in silver was taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Conkling to make the resolution read instead of concurrent, was rejected by yeas, 29; nays, 39. Mr. Edmunds' amendment was rejected by a vote of 18 to 44. The Senate, then, after a long debate, and by a vote of yeas 43, nays 22, passed the resolution as offered by Mr. Matthews. Adjourned.

Many petitions were presented from all sections of the country remonstrating against the reduction of certain tariff duties, and the retoration of the tax on tea and coffee. Resolutions were offered by Mr. Conkling requesting the committee on finance to inquire into the alcoholic liquor traffic, all of which were referred to the committee on finance. The House bill to authorize the free coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal tender character, came up, and Mr. Morrill spoke in opposition to it. Adjourned.

"President Lincoln Signing the Emancipation Proclamation"—the painting donated to Congress by a New York lady—was accepted by a vote of yeas 45 to 7. Messrs. Edmunds and others opposing its acceptance on the ground that it was not of sufficient merit to be hung up in the capitol. Mr. Beck called up his resolution declaring it unnecessary and inexpedient to impose at this time any appropriation for the $1,196,045.04 asked for the sinking fund by the secretary of the treasury, and spoke in favor of that resolution. The Bland silver bill came up at the end of the morning hour, and Messrs. Bayard, Dawes and Whyte opposed it, while Mr. Wallace spoke in its favor. Adjourned.

Mr. Christiancy, of Michigan, offered a substitute for the Bland silver bill, making the weight of the silver dollar 404 grains, which would practically make it equal in value to gold. After going into executive session the Senate adjourned.

The House joint resolution extending the thanks of Congress to Stanley, the African explorer, was agreed to. The bill appropriating $250,000 for the erection of suitable ports to protect the Rio Grande border was passed. The Bland silver bill came up, and Mr. Morgan of Alabama, submitted an amendment to allow the free coinage of silver under certain conditions. Mr. Booth submitted an amendment to allow the owner of silver dollars to deposit them with the treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States, and receive certificates of not less than $10 each, the certific